



Suppl

LEACH, S. F.



A
GRAMMATICAL INTRODUCTION
TO
THE LONDON
PHARMACOPŒIA AND PREFACE:
OR, THE
STUDENT'S SELF-INSTRUCTOR.

CONTAINING
A LATIN GRAMMAR, EXERCISES, AND VOCABULARY;
A SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA AND OF THE
PREFACE;
AND AN APPENDIX OF WORDS MOST FREQUENTLY OCCURRING
IN PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

BY S. F. LEACH.

SECOND EDITION, CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY S. HIGHLEY, 174, FLEET STREET, AND WEBB
STREET, MAZE POND, BOROUGH.

1829.

J. AND C. ADLARD, PRINTERS,
BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE.



332240

*To the Court of Examiners of the Worshipful
Company of Apothecaries, London.*

GENTLEMEN,

I embrace the opportunity now presented to return to you my respectful acknowledgments, for the very flattering opinion you were pleased individually to express of the utility of this little Work, shortly after its publication.

Experience justifies me in affirming, that the additions now made will contribute greatly to the safe and expeditious attainment of the object required. Convinced that you will cheerfully countenance every useful attempt to forward the improvement and ensure the success of Candidates, I confidently dedicate to you this Second Edition of my Book.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your much obliged and

Very humble Servant,

S. F. LEACH.

22, Red Cross Square, Cripplegate.

25th February, 1828.

CHARACTER OF THE 1st EDITION OF THIS WORK.

"This will be found a very useful little Work by those Students who have neglected to make themselves acquainted with the Latin Grammar, or who may have forgotten it. It is in fact a Grammar founded on the London Pharmacopœia, and appears to be extremely well adapted to its avowed purpose."

London Medical and Physical Journal,
November, 1827.

ERRATA.

Page 16, line 7, for "*tibi*" read "*te*."

- 42, last line but one, for "*leg-amini vel leg-aminor*," read "*leg-imini vel leg-iminor*."
- 47, line 22, for "*aud-iamini*" read "*aud-imini*."
- 64, — 13, read, "To the plaster and lead melted together."
- 68, — 7, for "*Calore*" read "*Calori*."
- 69, — 17, for "*being*" read "*having*."
- 70, — 2, for "*cæperunt*" read "*cæperint*."
- 71, — 24, for "*cola*" read "*liqua*."
- 78, — 6, for "*wooden*" read "*stone*."
- 83, — 12, for "*Fraginus*" read "*Fraxinus*."
- 112, — 15, for "*unopened*" read "*expanded*."
- 120, — 7, for "*affusi*" read "*affudi*."

P R E F A C E.

THE *Pharmacopœia* may be termed the TEXT BOOK of the *Medical Practitioner*: it contains the established FORMULÆ for preparing and compounding *Medicinal Substances*, and it is the FIRST TEST by which every Candidate is *examined* before he can obtain a *Certificate to practise*. The following extract is taken from the Regulations for the Examination of Apothecaries:

“The Court have determined that the Examination of the Candidate shall be as follows:

“1. In translating *grammatically* parts of the PHARMACOPEIA LONDINENSIS, and PHYSICIANS’ PRESCRIPTIONS.

“Should any doubt arise as to the Candidate’s possessing a competent knowledge of Latin, he will be required to translate a passage or passages from some one of the easier Latin Authors.

“N.B. The Court are anxious to impress upon Candidates a conviction of the necessity of a knowledge of the Latin Language, because they have had the painful duty imposed on them of rejecting several Persons, entirely from their deficiency in this important pre-requisite of a Medical Education.

“2. In CHEMISTRY.

“3. In the MATERIA MEDICA and MEDICAL BOTANY.

“4. In ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY.

“5. In the PRACTICE of MEDICINE.”

The object of this little Work is to assist the Medical Pupil in his attainment of “*the important Pre-requisite.*” The GRAMMAR of the Language is concise, but its terminations are fully exhibited; the Arrangement of the *Syntax* is entirely new; its Rules are short,—its Examples numerous. The *Selections* for translating from Latin into English, and the *Exercises* for translating from English into Latin are adapted to the *Syntax*, and gradually increase in difficulty. The VOCABULARY is preceded by Rules for the Declensions and Genders of Nouns, and the Conjugation of Verbs. The QUANTITIES of WORDS are *carefully marked throughout.* Directions are given for PARSING; and these are followed by a SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS of the *Pharmacopœia* and of the PREFACE.

The present Edition is much more extensive in its Application than the former one. The additions now made are the result of the Author's endeavours to facilitate and secure the object to be attained; and he feels gratified in stating that his

Pupils have *on every occasion* successfully passed their Examination.

It is manifestly important, not only that the *Medical Practitioner*, but that *every person* engaged in the Compounding of Medicine, and in the Making up of Prescriptions, should be thoroughly grounded in the Rudiments of Latin. The Apprentice, whether to the Apothecary or the Chemist, ought therefore to make this the first object of his concern : the present Work is adapted to the exigency of the occasion.

Nothing is here imposed upon the Student but what is absolutely requisite to the accomplishment of his end. Without a thorough acquaintance with its *Terminations* and *Vocabulary*, no Language can be acquired. Assistance may be obtained from Translations, but the Pupil cannot be too strongly cautioned against relying upon that assistance ; *it is, at best, but superficial*, and will not stand the test of Examination. Literal Translation and rigid Parsing will alone secure advancement.

The knowledge of the *Latin Classics* can be possessed only by *long continued application*, and if neglected in youth, is seldom afterwards acquired ; but the knowledge of the *Latin Language*, so far as it is *essential* to the Medical Pupil, may be procured without serious difficulty, and in a given

period. The means are now submitted to his attention. Let him resolutely determine to study well this short *Introduction*, and he may confidently proceed to the perusal of the *Pharmacopœia itself*;—its construction will then be easy, and its contents familiar.

The Plan pursued by the Author he now communicates : it has hitherto uniformly succeeded, and is therefore submitted not only to the attention of Students aiming at self-improvement, but also to the notice of every Teacher employed in assisting Gentlemen to prepare for their Examination.

After the Student has learnt the Declension of Nouns, he will find the Adjectives and Pronouns of easy attainment. He may then proceed to the *Analysis*, and should first parse each Sentence, and then commit it, with its corresponding English, to memory.—He should not commence a second Rule until he thoroughly understand the first. By strictly pursuing this plan, he may, at first, proceed but slowly; he need not, however, be discouraged, he will proceed safely : and after he has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the first six Rules, he will have acquired a considerable portion of useful knowledge. He may now proceed to learn the Verbs, and, by attention to method, this may effectually be accomplished in a week. He should then go regularly through the *Analysis*, omitting, on no account whatever, to parse

each word, and to specify the Rule applicable to the particular case.

After having thus fully attained a knowledge of the Analysis, he should, for the first time, take up his Pharmacopœia—he will be surprised and delighted at the facility with which he can go through it.

The Pharmacopœia being understood, the Student should then take up the *Analysis* of the Preface, remembering always to parse, &c.; and having thoroughly learned it, he may take up the Preface itself. A few passages may even yet perplex him, but a little reflection, and the application of the Rules, will remove the difficulty.

In the enumeration of the Verbs in the Analyses, the Student is to bear in mind that although *est*, *sunt*, &c. are placed in the Active Voice, they are, *in form* only, Active. A careful perusal of the Grammar will enable the Student very readily to distinguish the Active, Passive, and Neuter Verbs.

The APPENDIX is adapted to a little Work published by J. Anderson, 40, West Smithfield, entitled, "A Selection of Prescriptions illustrating the various Terms used by Physicians in Prescribing, intended principally for the Use of Students preparing for Examination at Apothecaries' Hall. By Jonathan Pereira, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c."

CONTENTS.

PREFACE	Page v.
A Synopsis of the Latin Grammar	1
Selections from the Pharmacopœia, for the Exercise of the Student in Translation	71
Exercises for Making Latin, selected from the Pharma- copœia	75
Rules for the Declensions and Genders of Nouns	83
Vocabulary of Nouns	85
————— Adjectives and Participles	109
————— Pronouns	117
————— Verbs	119
————— Indeclinable Words	131
Directions for Parsing	135
A Syntactical Analysis of the Pharmacopœia	136
————— Preface	159
An Appendix, containing the Words most frequently occur- ring in Physicians' Prescriptions	167

A
SYNOPSIS
OF
THE LATIN GRAMMAR.

There are nine parts of speech ;—*Substantive* or *Noun*, *Adjective*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Participle*, *Adverb*, *Preposition*, *Conjunction*, and *Interjection*.

Five of these are *declinable* ;—*Substantive*, *Adjective*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, and *Participle*.

Four, *indeclinable* ;—*Adverb*, *Preposition*, *Conjunction*, and *Interjection*.

Declension is the mode or manner of changing the termination of a noun through the several cases in each number.

Cases are certain terminations which nouns adopt to express the relation they bear to other words.

SUBSTANTIVES.

A substantive or noun is the name of any person, place, or thing.

Nouns have two numbers; *singular* and *plural*, and six cases in each number, viz. *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*, and *Ablative*.

The Nominative Case comes *before* the Verb, the Genitive has the sign *of*, or the termination *'s*; the Dative, the sign *to* or *for*; the Accusative *follows* the Verb; the Vocative *calls*, or *speaks to*; and the Ablative has the signs *in*, *with*, *from*, *by*, and *than*, after the comparative degree.

There are three Genders;—*Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*.

There are five Declensions known by the ending of the Genitive Case singular.

The Genitive of the first ends in *ae*; the second in *i*; the third in *is*; the fourth in *us*; and the fifth in *ei*.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Nouns of the Neuter Gender have the Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative alike in both numbers, and these cases in the plural end always in *a*.

2. The Dative and Ablative plural are alike.
3. The Vocative for the most part in the singular, and always in the plural, is like the Nominative.
4. Proper names for the most part want the plural.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first Declension have the Genitive and Dative singular in *ae* or *æ* diphthong, the Accusative in *am*, the Vocative like the Nominative, and the Ablative in *â*. The Nominative and Vocative plural in *æ*, the Genitive in *ârum*, the Dative and Ablative in *is*, and the Accusative in *as*, thus,

Rosa, a rose.

Singular.	Plural.
N. ros-a, a rose	N. ros-æ, roses
G. ros-æ, of a rose	G. ros-arum, of roses
D. ros-æ, to a rose	D. ros-is, to roses
A. ros-am, a rose	A. ros-as, roses
V. ros-a, o rose	V. ros-æ, o roses
A. ros-â, with a rose	A. ros-is, with roses

Alöe, an aloe, and *mastîche*, mastich, are thus declined in the singular:

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	A.
Alöe	Alöes	Alöe	Alöen	Alöe	Alöe

SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the Second Declension have the Genitive singular in *i*; the Dative and Ablative in *o*; the Accusative in *um*; the Vocative like the Nominative. The Nominative and Vocative plural in *i*; the Genitive in *ōrum*; the Dative and Ablative in *is*; and the Accusative in *os*; thus,

Liber, a book, m.

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>liber</i> , a book	N. <i>libr-i</i> , books
G. <i>libr-i</i> , of a book	G. <i>libr-orum</i> , of books
D. <i>libr-o</i> , to a book	D. <i>libr-is</i> , to books
A. <i>libr-um</i> , a book	A. <i>libr-os</i> , books
V. <i>liber</i> , o book	V. <i>libr-i</i> , o books
A. <i>libr-o</i> , with a book	A. <i>libr-is</i> , with books

When the Nominative is in *us*, the Vocative is in *e*, as,

Oculus, an eye, m.

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>ocul-us</i> , an eye	N. <i>ocul-i</i> , eyes
G. <i>ocul-i</i> , of an eye	G. <i>ocul-orum</i> , of eyes
D. <i>ocul-o</i> , to an eye	D. <i>ocul-is</i> , to eyes
A. <i>ocul-um</i> , an eye	A. <i>ocul-os</i> , eyes
V. <i>ocul-e</i> , o eye	V. <i>ocul-i</i> , o eyes
A. <i>ocul-o</i> , with an eye	A. <i>ocul-is</i> , with eyes

Folium, a leaf, n.

Singular.

N. foli-um, a leaf
G. foli-i, of a leaf
D. foli-o, to a leaf
A. foli-um, a leaf
V. foli-um, o leaf
A. foli-o, with a leaf

Plural.

N. foli-a, leaves
G. foli-orum, of leaves
D. foli-is, to leaves
A. foli-a, leaves
V. foli-a, o leaves
A. foli-is, with leaves

Obs.—*Deus*, God, maketh *o Deus* in the Vocative singular, also, proper names in *ius* lose *us* in the Vocative. *Filius* has also *fili* and *genius*, *geni*.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns of the third Declension have the Genitive singular in *is*; the Dative in *i*; the Accusative in *em*; the Vocative like the Nominative; and the Ablative in *e* or *i*. The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural in *es*, *a*, or *ia*; the Genitive in *um*, or *ium*; and the Dative and Ablative in *ibus*; thus,

Ignis, a fire, m.

Singular.

N. ign-is, a fire
G. ign-is, of a fire
D. ign-i, to a fire
A. ign-em, a fire
V. ign-is, o fire
A. ign-e, with a fire

Plural.

N. ign-es, fires
G. ign-ium, of fires
D. ign-ibus, to fires
A. ign-es, fires
V. ign-es, o fires
A. ign-ibus, with fires

Many nouns of this Declension increase in the Genitive, as,

Lapis, a stone, m.

Singular.	Plural.
N. lapis, a stone	N. lapid-es, stones
G. lapid-is, of a stone	G. lapid-um, of stones
D. lapid-i, to a stone,	D. lapid-ibus, to stones
A. lapid-em, a stone	A. lapid-es, stones
V. lapis, o stone	V. lapid-es, o stones
A. lapid-e, with a stone	A. lapid-ibus, with stones

Opus, a work, n.

Singular.	Plural.
N. opus, a work	N. oper-a, works
G. opĕr-is, of a work	G. oper-um, of works
D. oper-i, to a work	D. oper-ibus, to works
A. opus, a work	A. oper-a, works
V. opus, o work	V. oper-a, o works
A. oper-e, with a work	A. oper-ibus, with works

Obs.—1. Neuters in *e*, *al*, *ar*, make *i* in the Ablative singular, *ia* in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural, and *ium* in the Genitive plural.

2. Nouns in *es* and *is* not increasing in the Genitive, make *ium*.

3. Monosyllables ending in *as* and in *s* or *x* after a consonant, make *ium* in the Genitive plural.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fourth Declension make the Genitive singular in *ús*; the Dative in *ui*, the Accusative in *um*, the Vocative like the Nominative, and the Ablative in *u*. The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural in *ús*; the Genitive in *uum*; and the Dative and Ablative in *ibus*: thus,

Gradus, a step, m.

Singular.

- N. grad-us, a step
- G. grad-us, of a step
- D. grad-ui, to a step
- A. grad-um, a step
- V. grad-us, o step
- A. grad-u, with a step

Plural.

- N. grad-us, steps
- G. grad-uum, of steps
- D. grad-ibus, to steps
- A. grad-us, steps
- V. grad-us, o steps
- A. grad-ibus, with steps

Obs.—*Quercus* makes *ubus* in the Dative and Ablative plural.

Cornu, a horn, n.

Singular.

- N. cornu, a horn
- G. cornu, of a horn
- D. cornu, to a horn
- A. cornu, a horn
- V. cornu, o horn
- A. cornu, with a horn

Plural.

- N. cornu-a, horns
- G. corn-uum, of horns
- D. corn-ibus, to horns
- A. cornu-a, horns
- V. cornu-a, o horns
- A. corn-ibus, with horns

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fifth Declension have their Genitive and Dative singular in *ei*; the Accusative in *em*; the Vocative like the Nominative, and the Ablative in *e*. The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural in *es*, the Genitive in *ērum*, and the Dative and Ablative in *ēbus*: as,

Dies, a day.

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>dies</i> , a day	N. <i>di-es</i> , days
G. <i>di-ēi</i> , of a day	G. <i>di-erum</i> , of days
D. <i>di-ei</i> , to a day	D. <i>di-ebus</i> , to days
A. <i>di-em</i> , a day	A. <i>di-es</i> , days
V. <i>di-es</i> , o day	V. <i>di-es</i> , o days
A. <i>di-e</i> , with a day	A. <i>di-ebus</i> , with days

Obs.—Nouns of this Declension want the plural except *res* and *dies* which are entire, and *species*, which has only the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural.

ADJECTIVES.

An adjective is a word added to a substantive to express its *quality*.

Adjectives are of three Declensions.

The *first* has three endings, *us*, *a*, *um*, as *albus*, *alba*, *album*; or, *er*, *a*, *um*, as *niger*, *nigra*,

nigrum; the first being *masculine*, the second *feminine*, and the third *neuter*.

The *second* declension has two endings, *is* for the masculine and feminine, and *e* for the neuter, as *mitis*, *mite*.

The *third* has one ending serving for all genders, as *capax*.

The second makes the Ablative singular in *i* only; the third in *e* or *i*; and both make the neuter plural in *ia*, and Genitive in *ium*; except comparatives and a few others.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Albus, alba, album, white.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. alb-us,	-a,	-um	N. alb-i,	-æ,	-a
G. alb-i,	-æ,	-i	G. alb-orum,	-arum,	-orum
D. alb-o,	-æ,	-o	D. alb-is,	-is,	-is
A. alb-um,	-am,	-um	A. alb-os,	-as,	-a
V. alb-e,	-a,	-um	V. alb-i,	-æ,	-a
A. alb-o,	-a,	-o	A. alb-is,	-is,	-is

Niger, nigra, nigrum, black.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. niger, nigra, nigrum			N. nigri,	-æ,	-a
G. nigr-i,	-æ,	-i	G. nigr-orum,	-arum,	-orum
D. nigr-o,	-æ,	-o	D. nigr-is,	-is,	-is
A. nigr-um,	-am,	-um	A. nigr-os,	-as,	-a
V. niger, nigra, nigrum			V. nigr-i,	-æ,	-a
A. nigr-o,	-â,	-o	A. nigr-is,	-is,	-is

SECOND DECLENSION.

Mitis, m. and f., *mite*, n. mild.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>mitis</i> ,	<i>mitis</i> ,	<i>mite</i>	N. <i>mit-es</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-ia</i>
G. <i>mit-is</i> ,	<i>-is</i> ,	<i>-is</i>	G. <i>mit-ium</i> ,	<i>-ium</i> ,	<i>-ium</i>
D. <i>mit-i</i> ,	<i>-i</i> ,	<i>-i</i>	D. <i>mit-ibus</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i>
A. <i>mit-em</i> ,	<i>-em</i> ,	<i>-e</i>	A. <i>mit-es</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-ia</i>
V. <i>mit-is</i> ,	<i>-is</i> ,	<i>-e</i>	V. <i>mit-es</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-ia</i>
A. <i>mit-i</i> ,	<i>-i</i> ,	<i>-i</i>	A. <i>mit-ibus</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i>

THIRD DECLENSION.

Capax, m. f. and n., *capacious*.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	N.
N. capax, capax, capax	N. cap-āces, -aces, -acia				
G. cap-ācis, -acis, -acis	G. cap-acium, -acium, -acium				
D. cap-āci, -aci, -aci	D. cap-acibus, -acibus, -acibus				
A. cap-acem, -acem, -ax	A. cap-āces, -aces, -acia				
V. capax, capax, capax	V. cap-āces, -aces, -acia				
A. cap-āce <i>vel</i> cap-aci,	A. cap-acibus, -acibus, -acibus				
&c.					

Certain adjectives declined like *albus* make the Genitive singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*,

as *unus*, *solus*, *totus*, *ullus*, *nullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter* and *neuter*, *alius* makes *aliud* in the neuter gender, all but *unus*, *solus*, and *totus*, want the Vocative.

Ambo and *duo* are thus declined.

M.	F.	N.
N. <i>ambo</i>	<i>amb-æ</i>	<i>amb-o</i>
G. <i>amb-ōrum</i>	<i>amb-arum</i>	<i>amb-ōrum</i>
D. <i>amb-obus</i>	<i>amb-abus</i>	<i>amb-obus</i>
A. <i>amb-os v. o</i>	<i>amb-as</i>	<i>amb-o</i>
V. <i>amb-o</i>	<i>amb-æ</i>	<i>amb-o</i>
A. <i>amb-ōbus</i>	<i>amb-ābus</i>	<i>amb-ōbus</i>

Tres is declined like the plural of *mitis*; other numerals from *quatuor* to *centum* are undeclined.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three degrees of comparison, the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

The Positive is the Adjective uncomparated; the Comparative and Superlative are made by adding *or* and *ssimus*, to the first case of the Positive ending in *i*, as from

(G. *albi*,)—*albus*, *albi-or*, *albi-ssimus*

(D. *miti*,)—*mitis*, *miti-or*, *miti-ssimus*

(D. *capaci*,)—*capax*, *capaci-or*, *capaci-ssimus*.

If the Positive end in *er*, the Superlative is formed from the Nominative by adding *rimus*, as *niger*, *nigri-or niger-rimus*.

Facilis and *similis*, change *is* into *limus*, as *facil-is*, *facili-or*, *facil-limus*.

IRREGULAR COMPARISONS.

Pos.	Com.	Sup.
Bonus	melior	optimus
Malus	pejor	pessimus
Magnus	major	maximus
Parvus	minor	minimus
Multus	plus	plurimus

Comparatives are declined like *mitis*, with a little variation, as *mitior*.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. mitior, mītor, mitius			N. mitior-es, mitior-es, mitior-a		
G. mitiōr-is,	-is,	-is	G. mitior-um,	-um,	-um
D. mitior-i,	-i,	-i	D. mitior-ibus,	-ibus,	ibus
A. mitior-em,	-em,	mitius	A. mitior-es,	-es,	-a
V. mitior, mitior, mitius			V. mitior-es,	-es,	-a
A. mitior-e, vel mitior-i, &c.			A. mitior-ibus,	-ibus,	ibus

Superlatives are declined like *albus*.

The agreement of the Substantive with the Adjective.

Rule.—An Adjective agrees with its Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case, as

Congĭus vinārius,—a wine gallon

Aqua destillata,—distilled water

Balnĕum aquōsum,—a watery bath

EXAMPLES of an *Adjective* and *Substantive* in every *Case*, *Number*, and *Gender*.

Singular.

N. aqua destillata

G. aquæ destillatæ

D. aquæ destillatæ

A. aquam destillatam

V. aqua destillata

A. aquâ destillatâ

Plural.

N. aquæ destillatæ

G. aquarum destillatarum

D. aquis destillatis

A. aquas destillatas

V. aquæ destillatæ

A. aquis destillatis

Singular.

N. congius vinarius

G. congii vinarii

D. congio vinario

A. congium vinarium

V. congie vinarie

A. congio vinario

Plural.

N. congii vinarii

G. congiorum vinariorum

D. congiis vinariis

A. congios vinarios

V. congii vinarii

A. congiis vinariis

Singular.

N. balneum aquosum

G. balnei aquosi

D. balneo aquoso

A. balneum aquosum

V. balneum aquosum

A. balneo aquoso

Plural.

N. balnea aquosa

G. balneorum aquosorum

D. balneis aquosis

A. balnea aquosa

V. balnea aquosa

A. balneis aquosis

Lentus ignis, a slow fire.

Singular.	Plural.
N. lentus ignis	N. lenti ignes
G. lenti ignis	G. lentōrum ignium
D. lento igni	D. lentis ignibus
A. lentum ignem	A. lentos ignes
V. lente ignis	V. lenti ignes
A. lento igne	A. lentis ignibus

Calor fervens, boiling heat.

Singular.	Plural.
N. calor fervens	N. calores ferventes
G. calōris ferventis	G. calorum ferventium
D. calōri ferventi	D. caloribus ferventibus
A. calōrem ferventem	A. calores ferventes
V. calor fervens	V. calores ferventes
A. calōre fervente	A. caloribus ferventibus

Pondus specificum, specific weight.

Singular.	Plural.
N. pondus specificum	N. pondera specifica
G. pondēris specifici	G. ponderum specificorum
D. ponderi specifico	D. ponderibus specificis
A. pondus specificum	A. pondera specifica
V. pondus specificum	V. pondera specifica
A. pondere specifico	A. ponderibus specificis

Spiritus tenuior, weaker, or *proof spirit*.

Singular.	Plural.
N. spiritus tenuior	N. spiritus tenuiores
G. spiritus tenuiōris	G. spirituum tenuiorum
D. spiritui tenuiori	D. spiritibus tenuioribus
A. spiritum tenuiorem	A. spiritus tenuiores
V. spiritus tenuior	N. spiritus tenuiores
A. spiritu tenuiore	A. spiritibus tenuioribus

Res aliēna, an extraneous thing.

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>res aliena</i>	N. <i>res alienæ</i>
G. <i>rei alienæ</i>	G. <i>rerum alienarum</i>
D. <i>rei alienæ</i>	D. <i>rebus alienis</i>
A. <i>rem alienam</i>	A. <i>res alias</i>
V. <i>res aliena</i>	V. <i>res alienæ</i>
A. <i>re alienâ</i>	A. <i>rebus alienis</i>

PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun is a part of speech put for a Noun, and is declined with Number, Case, and Gender.

There are eighteen Pronouns, *ego*, *tu*, *sui*, *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic*, *is*, *quis*, *qui*, *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester*, *nostras*, *vestras*, and *cujas*.

Eight of these want the Vocative, *ego*, *sui*, *quis*, *qui*, *tuus*, *suus*, *vester*, *vestras*.

Ego, *tu*, *sui*, are Pronouns Substantive, and are thus declined ;—the rest are Adjectives.

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>ego</i> , I	N. <i>nos</i> , we
G. <i>mei</i> , of me	G. <i>nostrûm</i> or <i>nostrî</i> , of us
D. <i>mihi</i> , to me	D. <i>nobis</i> , to us
A. <i>me</i> , me	A. <i>nos</i> , us
V. ———	V. ———
A. <i>me</i> , from <i>or</i> by me	A. <i>nobis</i> , from <i>or</i> by us

Singular.	Plural.
N. tu, thou	N. vos, ye or you
G. tui, of thee	G. vestrûm or vestrî, of you
D. tibi, to thee	D. vobis, to you
A. te, thee	A. vos, you
V. tu, o thou	V. vos, o you
A. tibi, from <i>or</i> by thee	A. vobis, from <i>or</i> by you

Sui of himself, herself, itself, themselves, has no Nominative or Vocative Case, and is thus declined.

Singular and Plural.	
G. sui, of himself,	} herself, itself, themselves
D. sibi, to himself,	
A. se, himself,	
A. se, by himself,	

Ille, illa, illud, he, she, that or it.

Singular.	Plural.
N. ille, illa, illud	N. illi, illæ, illa
G. illius, illius, illius	G. illorum, illarum, illorum
D. illi, illi, illi	D. illis, illis, illis
A. illum, illam, illud	A. illos, illas, illa
V. ille, illa, illud	V. illi, illæ, illa
A. illo, illa, illo	A. illis, illis, illis

Ipsa, ipsa, ipsum, he himself, she herself, it itself; and *iste, ista, istud*, he, she, that, are declined like *ille*, save only that *ipse* hath *ipsum* in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative singular neuter.

Hic, hæc, hoc, this.

Singular.			Plural.		
N. hic,	hæc,	hoc	N. hi,	hæ,	hæc
G. hujus,	hujus,	hujus	G. horum,	harum,	horum
D. huic,	huic,	huic	D. his,	his,	his
A. hunc,	hanc,	hoc	A. hos,	has,	hæc
V. hic,	hæc,	hoc	V. hi,	hæ,	hæc
A. hoc,	hac,	hoc	A. his,	his,	his

Is, ea, id, he, she, it or that.

Singular.			Plural.		
N. is,	ea,	id	N. ii,	eæ,	ea
G. ejus,	ejus,	ejus	G. eorum,	earum,	eorum
D. ei,	ei,	ei	D. iis v. eis,	iis v. eis,	iis v. eis
A. eum,	eam,	id	A. eos,	eas,	ea
V. ———			V. ———		
A. eo,	ea,	eo	A. iis v. eis,	&c.	

Quis, quæ, quod or quid, who, which, what.

Singular.			Plural.		
N. quis,	quæ,	quod v. quid	N. qui,	quæ,	quæ
G. cujus,	cujus,	cujus	G. quorum,	quarum,	quorum
D. cui,	cui,	cui	D. queis v. quibus		
A. quem,	quam,	quod v. quid	A. quos,	quas,	quæ
V. ———			V. ———		
A. quo,	qua,	quo	A. queis v. quibus		

In the same manner is declined *qui, quæ, quod*.

Meus, tuus, suus, are declined like *albus*; *nos-ter* and *vester* like *niger*;—except that *meus* makes *mi* for *mec* in the Vocative.

Nostras, vestras, cujas, are like *capax*, as Genitive *nostrātis, vestrātis, cujātis*.

The compounds of *quis* make *qua* in the feminine singular of the Nominative, and the neuter plural, as *aliquis, aliqua, aliquid*. But *siquis*, and *ecquis*, make *qua* or *quæ*.

Quisquis has no feminine, and the neuter only in the Nominative and Accusative.

Idem the compound of *is*; and *quidam*, take *n* instead of *m* in the Accusative singular and Genitive plural, as, *eundem, eorundem*.

VERBS.

A Verb is the chief word in every sentence, and signifies *to be, to do, or to suffer*.

Of Verbs there are two Voices; the *Active* and the *Passive*.

There are four moods, the *Indicative*, the *Subjunctive*, the *Imperative*, and the *Infinitive*.

There are five tenses or times, the *present*, the *imperfect*, the *perfect*, the *pluperfect*, and the *future*.

Verbs have *two numbers*; *singular* and *plural*; and *three persons* in each number.

Note.—All nouns are of the third person except *ego, nos, tu, and vos*.

In the Pharmacopœia the *first person singular*

and the *second person plural* are never used. The *first person plural* seldom occurs, and the *second person singular* is found only in the *imperative*. *Colāveris* is used twice.

Before other Verbs are declined, it is necessary to learn the Verb *esse*, to be.

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus, to be.

Indicative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

am.

<i>Sing.</i> —	Sum	I am
	Es	Thou art
	Est	He is
<i>Plur.</i> —	Sumus	We are
	Estis	Ye are
	Sunt	They are

IMPERFECT TENSE.

was.

<i>Sing.</i> —	Eram	I was
	Eras	Thou wast
	Erat	He was
<i>Plur.</i> —	Erāmus	We were
	Erātis	Ye were
	Erant	They were

PERFECT TENSE.

have.

<i>Sing.</i> —Fui	I have been
Fuisti	Thou hast been
Fuit	He has been
<i>Plur.</i> —Fuimus	We have been
Fuistis	Ye have been
Fuērunt <i>vel</i>	} They have been
Fuēre	

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

had.

<i>Sing.</i> —Fuēram	I had been
Fueras	Thou hadst been
Fuerāt	He had been
<i>Plur.</i> —Fuerāmus	We had been
Fueratis	Ye had been
Fuerant	They had been

FUTURE TENSE.

shall or will.

<i>Sing.</i> —Ero	I shall or will be
Eris	Thou shalt or wilt be
Erit	He shall or will be
<i>Plur.</i> —Erīmus	We shall or will be
Erītis	Ye shall or will be
Erunt	They shall or will be

Subjunctive mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

may or can.

<i>Sing.</i> —Sim	I may or can be
Sis	Thou mayst or canst be
Sit	He may or can be
<i>Plur.</i> —Simus	We may or can be
Sitis	Ye may or can be
Sint	They may or can be

IMPERFECT TENSE.

might or could.

<i>Sing.</i> —Essem <i>vel</i> forem	I might or could be
Esses <i>vel</i> fores	Thou mightst or couldst be
Esset <i>vel</i> foret	He might or could be
<i>Plur.</i> —Essēmus <i>vel</i> forēmus	We might or could be
Essetis <i>vel</i> foretis	Ye might or could be
Essent <i>vel</i> forent	They might or could be

PERFECT TENSE.

may have, should have.

<i>Sing.</i> —Fuërim	I may or should have been
Fueris	Thou mayst or shouldst have been
Fuerit	He may or should have been
<i>Plur.</i> —Fuerīmus	We may or should have been
Fueritis	Ye may or should have been
Fuerint	They may or should have been

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

might, would have, &c.

<i>Sing.</i> —Fuissem	I might, or would have been
Fuisses	Thou mightst or wouldst have been
Fuisset	He might or would have been
<i>Plur.</i> —Fuissēmus	We might or would have been
Fuissētis	Ye might or would have been
Fuissent	They might or would have been

FUTURE TENSE.

shall have.

<i>Sing.</i> —Fuero	I shall have been
Fueris	Thou shalt have been
Fuerit	He shall have been
<i>Plur.</i> —Fuerimus	We shall have been
Fueritis	Ye shall have been
Fuerint	They shall have been

Imperative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

no first person.

<i>Sing.</i> —Sis, es, esto	Be thou
Sit, esto	Let him be
<i>Plur.</i> —Sīmus	Let us be
Sītis, este,—estote	Be ye
Sint, sunt	Let them be

Infinitive mood.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT TENSE.

esse, to be.

PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT TENSE.

fuisse, to have been.

FUTURE TENSE.

fore vel futurum esse, to be about to be.

PARTICIPLE OF THE FUTURE IN RUS.

futurus, about to be.

REGULAR VERBS.

Verbs have four conjugations, both in the active and passive Voice.

The first conjugation hath *a* long before *re* and *ris*, as, *vocāre*, *vocāris*.

The second hath *e* long before *re* and *ris*, as, *docēre*, *docēris*.

The third hath *e* short before *re* and *ris*, as, *legere*, *legēris*.

The fourth hath *i* long before *re* and *ris*, as *audire*, *audīris*.

There are four terminations of a Verb, from which all the rest are formed, viz. *o* of the present,

i of the perfect, *um* of the supine, and *re* of the infinitive. Too great care cannot be taken as it respects the perfect and supine when Verbs are looked out in the Vocabulary.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE,

Voco, vocāvi, vocātum, vocāre, to call.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

do, am.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-o	I call, do call, or am calling
Voc-as	Thou callest, dost call, or art calling
Voc-at	He calls, doth call, or is calling
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-āmus	We call, do call, or are calling
Voc-atis	Ye call, do call, or are calling
Voc-ant	They call, do call, or are calling

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

did, was.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-ābam	I did call, or was calling
Voc-abas	Thou didst call, or wast calling
Voc-abat	He did call, or was calling
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-abāmus	We did call, or were calling
Voc-abatis	Ye did call, or were calling
Voc-abant	They did call, or were calling

3. PERFECT TENSE.

have.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocav-i	I called, or have called
Vocav-isti	Thou called'st, or hast called
Vocav-it	He called, or has called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocav-imus	We called, or have called
Vocav-istis	Ye called, or have called
Vocav-ērunt v. ēre	They called, or have called

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

had.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocav-eram	I had called
Vocav-eras	Thou hadst called
Vocav-erat	He had called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocav-erāmus	We had called
Vocav-eratis	Ye had called
Vocav-erant	They had called

5. FUTURE TENSE.

shall or will.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-ābo	I shall, or will call
Voc-abis	Thou shalt, or wilt call
Voc-abit	He shall, or will call
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-abīmus	We shall, or will call
Voc-abitis	Ye shall, or will call
Voc-abunt	They shall, or will call

Subjunctive mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

may, can, would, should.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-em	I may, or can call
Voc-es	Thou mayst, or canst call
Voc-et	He may, or can call
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-ēmus	We may, or can call
Voc-etis	Ye may, or can call
Voc-ent	They may, or can call

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

might, could, should.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-ārem	I might, or could call
Voc-ares	Thou mightst, or could'st call
Voc-aret	He might, or could call
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-arēmus	We might, or could call
Voc-aretis	Ye might, or could call
Voc-arent	They might, or could call

3. PERFECT TENSE.

should have, may have.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocav-ērim	I should have called
Vocav-eris	Thou shouldst have called
Vocav-erit	He should have called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocav-erimus	We should have called
Vocav-eritis	Ye should have called
Vocav-erint	They should have called

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

would, might, could have.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocav-issem	I might have called
Vocav-isses	Thou mightst have called
Vocav-isset	He might have called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocav-issēmus	We might have called
Vocav-issetis	Ye might have called
Vocav-issent	They might have called

5. FUTURE TENSE.

shall have.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocav-ěro	I shall have called
Vocav-eris	Thou shalt have called
Vocav-erit	He shall have called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocav-erimus	We shall have called
Vocav-eritis	Ye shall have called
Vocav-erint	They shall have called

Imperative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

no first person.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-ā, Voc-āto	Call thou
Voc-et, Voc-ato	Let him call
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-emus	Let us call
Voc-ate, Voc-atote	Call ye
Voc-ent, Voc-anto	Let them call

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—Voc-āre, to call

Perf. and Plup.—Vocav-isse, to have called

Future.—Vocatū-rum esse, to be about to call

Gerunds.

Vocan-di, of calling

Vocan-do, in calling

Vocan-dum, to call

Supines.

Vocat-um, to call

Vocat-u, to be called

Participles.

Pres.—Vocans, calling

Fut.—Vocatu-rus, about to call.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Vocor, vocātus, vocāri, to be called.

Indicative mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

am.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-or	I am called
Voc-āris <i>v.</i> voc-āre	Thou art called
Voc-atur	He is called
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-amur	We are called
Voc-amīni	Ye are called
Voc-antur	They are called

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

was.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-abar	I was called
Voc-abāris <i>v. abāre</i>	Thou wast called
Voc-abatur	He was called
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-abamur	We were called
Voc-abamini	Ye were called
Voc-abantur	They were called

3. PERFECT TENSE.

have been.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocat-us sum <i>v. fui</i>	I have been called
Vocat-us es <i>v. fuisti</i>	Thou hast been called
Vocat-us est <i>v. fuit</i>	He has been called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocat-i sumus <i>v. fuimus</i>	We have been called
Vocat-i estis <i>v. fuistis</i>	Ye have been called
Vocat-i sunt fuerunt <i>v. ere</i>	} They have been called

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

had been.

<i>S.</i> —Vocat-us eram <i>v. fueram</i>	I had been called
Vocat-us eras <i>v. fueras</i>	Thou hadst been called
Vocat-us erat <i>v. fuerat</i>	He had been called
<i>P.</i> —Vocat-i eramus <i>v. fueramus</i>	We had been called
Vocat-i eratis <i>v. fueratis</i>	Ye had been called
Vocat-i erant <i>v. fuerant</i>	They had been called

5. FUTURE TENSE.

shall, or will be.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-ābor	I shall or will be called
Voc-abĕris <i>v. abĕre</i>	Thou shalt or wilt be called
Voc-abitur	He shall or will be called
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-abimur	We shall or will be called
Voc-abimīni	Ye shall or will be called
Voc-abuntur	They shall or will be called

Subjunctive mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

may, can, would, should be.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-er	I may or can be called
Voc-ĕris, <i>v. voc-ĕre</i> }	Thou mayst or canst be called
Voc-etur	He may or can be called
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-emur	We may or can be called
Voc-emīni	Ye may or can be called
Voc-entur	They may or can be called

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

might, could, should be.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-arer	I might or could be called
Voc-arĕris, <i>v. arĕre</i> }	Thou mightst or couldst be called
Voc-aretur	He might or could be called
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-aremur	We might or could be called
Voc-aremīni	Ye might or could be called
Voc-arentur	They might or could be called

3. PERFECT TENSE.

may, should have been.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocat-us sim v. fuerim	{ I should have been called
Vocat-us sis v. fueris	{ Thou shouldst have been called
Vocat-us sit v. fuerit	{ He should have been called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocat-i simus v. fuerimus	{ We should have been called
Vocat-i sitis v. fueritis	{ Ye should have been called
Vocat-i sint v. fuerint	{ They should have been called

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

might, could, would have been.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocat-us essem v. fuisset	{ I would have been called
Vocat-us esses v. fuisses	{ Thou wouldst have been called
Vocat-us esset v. fuisset	{ He would have been called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocat-iessemus v. fuisset- mus	{ We would have been called
Vocat-i essetis v. fuissetis	{ Ye would have been called
Vocat-i essent v. fuissent	{ They would have been called

5. FUTURE TENSE.

shall have been.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocat-us ero v. fuero	{ I shall have been called
Vocat-us eris v. fueris	{ Thou shalt have been called
Vocat-us erit v. fuerit	{ He shall have been called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocat-i erimus v. fuerimus	{ We shall have been called
Vocat-i eritis v. fueritis	{ Ye shall have been called
Vocat-i erunt v. fuerint	{ They shall have been called

Imperative mood.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-āre, voc-ātor	Be thou called
Voc-etur, voc-ator	Let him be called
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-emur	Let us be called
Voc-amini, voc-aminor	Be ye called
Voc-entur, voc-antor	Let them be called

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—Voc-āri, to be called*Perf. and Plup.*—Voc-atum esse v. fuisse, to have been called*Future.*—Vocat-um iri, to be about to be called

Participles.

Perf.—Vocat-us, called or being called*Fut. in dus.*—Voc-andus, to be called.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE,

Doceo, docui, doctum, docēre, to teach.

Indicative mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

do, am.

Sing.—Doc-eo

Doc-es

Doc-et

Plur.—Doc-ēmus

Doc-etis

Doc-ent

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

did, was.

Sing.—Doc-ēbam

Doc-ebas

Doc-ebat

Plur.—Doc-ebamus

Doc-ebatis

Doc-ebant

3. PERFECT TENSE.

have.

Sing.—Docu-i

Docu-isti

Docu-it

Plur.—Docu-imus

Docu-istis

Docu-erunt *v.* ere

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

had.

Sing.—Docu-eram

Docu-eras

Docu-erat

Plur.—Docu-eramus

Docu-eratis

Docu-erant

5. FUTURE TENSE.

shall or will.

Sing.—Doc-ēbo

Doc-ebis

Doc-ebit

Plur.—Doc-ebimus

Doc-ebitis

Doc-ebunt

Subjunctive mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*may, can, would, should.**Sing.*—Doc-eam

Doc-eas

Doc-eat

Plur.—Doc-eāmus

Doc-eatis

Doc-eant

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*might, could, should.**Sing.*—Doc-ērem

Doc-eres

Doc-eret

Plur.—Doc-eremus

Doc-eretis

Doc-erent

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*should have, may have.**Sing.*—Docu-erim

Docu-eris

Docu-erit

Plur.—Docu-erimus

Docu-eritis

Docu-erint

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*would, might, could have.**Sing.*—Docu-issem

Docu-isses

Docu-isset

Plur.—Docu-issemus

Docu-issetis

Docu-issent

5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall have.**Sing.*—Docu-ero

Docu-eris

Docu-erit

Plur.—Docu-erimus

Docu-eritis

Docu-erint

Imperative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

*no first person.**Sing.*—Doc-ē, doc-ēto

Doc-eat, doc-eto

Plur.—Doc-eamus

Doc-ete, doc-etote

Doc-eant, doc-ento

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—Doc-ēre*Perf. and Plup.*—Docu-isse*Future.*—Doctu-rum esse

Gerunds.

Doc-endi

Doc-endo

Doc-endum

Supines.

Act.—Doctu-m*Pass.*—Doctu

Participles.

Pres.—Doc-ens*Future.*—Doctu-rus

PASSIVE VOICE.

Doceor, doctus, docēri, to be taught.

Indicative mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*am.**Sing.*—Doc-eorDoc-ēris, *v.* doc-ēre

Doc-etur

Plur.—Doc-emur

Doc-emi

Doc-entur

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*was.**Sing.*—Doc-ēbarDoc-ebaris, *v.* ebare

Doc-ebatur

Plur.—Doc-ebamur

Doc-ebamini

Doc-ebantur

SYNOPSIS OF

3. PERFECT TENSE.

have been.

Sing.—Doct-us sum *v.* fui
 Doct-us es *v.* fuisti
 Doct us est *v.* fuit

Plur.—Doct-i sumus *v.* fuimus
 Doct-i estis *v.* fuistis
 Doct-i sunt, fuerunt *v.* ere

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

had been.

Sing.—Doct-us eram *v.* fueram
 Doct-us eras *v.* fueras
 Doct-us erat *v.* fuerat

Plur.—Doct-i eramus *v.* fueramus
 Doct-i eratis *v.* fueratis
 Doct-i erant *v.* fuerant

5. FUTURE TENSE.

Sing.—Doc-ebor
 Doc-eberis, *v.* ebere
 Doc-ebitur

Plur.—Doc-ebimur
 Doc-ebimini
 Doc-ebuntur

Subjunctive mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

may, can, would, should be.

Sing.—Doc-ear
 Doc-eāris *v.* doc-eāre
 Doc-eatur
Plur.—Doc-eamur
 Doc-eamini
 Doc-eantur

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

might, could, should be.

Sing.—Doc-erer
 Doc-erēris *v.* erere
 Doc-eretur
Plur.—Doc-eremur
 Doc-eremini
 Doc-erentur

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*may, should have been.**Sing.*—Doct-us sim *v.* fuerimDoct-us sis *v.* fuerisDoct-us sit *v.* fuerit*Plur.*—Doct-i simus *v.* fuerimusDoct-i sitis *v.* fueritisDoct-i sint *v.* fuerint

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*might, could, would have been.**Sing.*—Doct-us essem *v.* fuissetDoct-us esses *v.* fuissesDoct-us esset *v.* fuisset*Plur.*—Doct-i essemus *v.* fuissetisDoct-i essetis *v.* fuissetisDoct-i essent *v.* fuissent

5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall have been.**Sing.*—Doct-us ero *v.* fueroDoct-us eris *v.* fuerisDoct-us erit *v.* fuerit*Plur.*—Doct-i erimus *v.* fuerimusDoct-i eritis *v.* fueritisDoct-i erunt *v.* fuerint

Imperative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.—Doc-ēre *v.* doc-etur

Doc-eatur, doc-etur

Plur.—Doc-eamur

Doc-eminī, doc-eminor

Doc-eantur, doc-entor

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—Doc-ēri*Perf. and Plup.*—Doct-um esse *v.* fuisse*Future.*—Doct-um iri

Participles.

Perf.—Doct-us*Future.*—Docendus

THIRD CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Lĕgo, lĕgi, lectum, legĕre, to read.

Indicative mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*do, am.**Sing.*—Lĕg-o

Leg-is

Leg-it

Plur.—Lĕg-ĭmus

Leg-itis

Leg-unt

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*did, was.**Sing.*—Lĕg-ĕbam

Leg-ebas

Leg-ebat

Plur.—Lĕg-ebāmus

Leg-ebatis

Leg-ebant

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*have.**Sing.*—Lĕg-i

Leg-isti

Leg-it

Plur.—Lĕg-ĭmus

Leg-istis

Leg-ērunt *v.* ĕre

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*had.**Sing.*—Lĕg-ĕram

Leg-eras

Leg-erat

Plur.—Lĕg-erāmus

Leg-eratis

Leg-erant

5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall or will.**Sing.*—Leg-am

Leg-ēs

Leg-et

Plur.—Leg-ēmus

Leg-etis

Leg-ent

Subjunctive mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*may, can, would, should.**Sing.*—Leg-am

Leg-as

Leg-at

Plur.—Leg-āmus

Leg-atis

Leg-ant

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*might, could, should.**Sing.*—Leg-ĕrem

Leg-eres

Leg-eret

Plur.—Leg-ĕrēmus

Leg-eretis

Leg-erent

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*should have, may have.**Sing.*—Lēg-ĕrim

Leg-eris

Leg-erit

Plur.—Leg-erīmus

Leg-eritis

Leg-erint

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*would, could, might have.**Sing.*—Lēg-issem

Leg-isses

Leg-isset

Plur.—Leg-issēmus

Leg-issetis

Leg-issent

5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall have.**Sing.*—Lēg-ĕro

Leg-eris

Leg-erit

Plur.—Leg-erīmus

Leg-eritis

Leg-erint

Imperative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

*no first person.**Sing.*—Lěg-e, lěg-ĭto
Leg-at, leg-ito*Plur.*—Leg-āmus
Leg-ite, leg-itōte
Leg-ant, leg-unto

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—Lěg-ěre*Perf. and Plup.*—Lěg-isse*Future.*—Lect-ūrum esse v. fuisse

Gerunds.

Lěg-endi
Leg-endo
Leg-endum

Supines.

Lectu-m
Lectu

Participles

Pres.—Lěg-ens*Future.*—Lectū-rus

PASSIVE VOICE.

Lěgor, lectus, lěgi, to be read.

Indicative mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*am.**Sing.*—Lěg-or
Leg-ěris v. leg-ěre
Leg-itur
Plur.—Leg-ĭmur
Leg-imĭni
Leg-untur

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*was.**Sing.*—Leg-ēbar
Leg-ebāris v. ebāre
Leg-ebatur
Plur.—Leg-ebamur
Leg-ebamini
Leg-ebantur

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*have been.**Sing.*—Lect-us sum *v.* fuiLect-us es *v.* fuistiLect-us est *v.* fuit*Plur.*—Lect-i sumus *v.* fuimusLect-i estis *v.* fuistisLect-i sunt fuērunt *v.* ēre

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*had been.**Sing.*—Lect-us eram *v.* fueramLect-us eras *v.* fuerasLect-us erat *v.* fuerat*Plur.*—Lect-i eramus *v.* fueramusLecti eratis *v.* fueratisLect-i erant *v.* fuerant

5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall or will be.**Sing.*—Leg-arLeg-ēris *v.* ēre

Leg-etur

Plur.—Leg-ēmur

Leg-emini

Leg-entur

Subjunctive mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*may, can, would, should be.**Sing.*—Leg-arLeg-āris *v.* āre

Leg-atur

Plur.—Leg-amur

Leg-amini

Leg-antur

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*might, could, should be.**Sing.*—Leg-ĕrerLeg-erēris *v.* erēre

Leg-eretur

Plur.—Leg-eremur

Leg-eremini

Leg-erentur

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*may, should have been.**Sing.*—Lect-us sim *v.* fuerimLect-us sis *v.* fuerisLect-us sit *v.* fuerit*Plur.*—Lect-i simus *v.* fuerimusLect-i sitis *v.* fueritisLect-i sint *v.* fuerint

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*might, could, would have been.**Sing.*—Lect-us essem *v.* fuissetLect-us esses *v.* fuissesLect-us esset *v.* fuisset*Plur.*—Lect-i essemus *v.* fuissetisLect-i essetis *v.* fuissetisLect-i essent *v.* fuissent

5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall have been.**Sing.*—Lect-us ero *v.* fueroLect-us eris *v.* fuerisLect-us erit *v.* fuerit*Plur.*—Lect-i erimus *v.* fuerimusLect-i eritis *v.* fueritisLect-i erunt *v.* fuerint

Imperative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.—Lēg-ēre *v.* leg-itorLeg-atur *v.* leg-itor*Plur.*—Leg-amurLeg-amini *v.* leg-aminorLeg-antur *v.* leg-untor

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—Lēg-i*Perf. and Plup.*—Lect-um esse v. fuisse*Future.*—Lect-um iri

Participles.

Perf.—Lect-us*Future in dus.*—Legen-dus

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Audio, audīvi, audītum, audīre, to hear.

Indicative mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*do, am.**Sing.*—Aud-io

Aud-is

Aud-it

Plur.—Aud-īmus

Aud-itis

Aud-iunt

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*did, was.**Sing.*—Aud-iēbam

Aud-iebas

Aud-iebat

Plur.—Aud-iebāmus

Aud-iebatis

Aud-iebant

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*have.**Sing.*—Audīv-i

Audiv-isti

Audiv-it

Plur.—Audiv-īmus

Audiv-istis

Audiv-ērunt v. ēre

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*had.**Sing.*—Audiv-ēram

Audiv-eras

Audiv-erat

Plur.—Audiv-erāmus

Audiv-eratis

Audiv-erant

5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall or will.**Sing.*—Aud-iam

Aud-ies

Aud-iet

Plur.—Aud-iēmus

Aud-ietis

Aud-ient

Subjunctive mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*may, can, would, should.**Sing.*—Aud-iam

Aud-ias

Aud-iat

Plur.—Aud-iāmus

Aud-iatis

Aud-iant

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*would, could, should.**Sing.*—Aud-īrem

Aud-ires

Aud-iret

Plur.—Aud-irēmus

Aud-iretis

Aud-irent

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*should have, may have.**Sing.*—Audiv-ērim

Audiv-eris

Audiv-erit

Plur.—Audiv-erīmus

Audiv-eritis

Audiv-erint

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*would, could, might have.**Sing.*—Audiv-issem

Audiv-isses

Audiv-isset

Plur.—Audiv-issēmus

Audiv-issetis

Audiv-issent

5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall have.**Sing.*—Audiv-ēro

Audiv-eris

Audiv-erit

Plur.—Audiv-erimus

Audiv-eritis

Audiv-erint

Imperative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

*no first person.**Sing.*—Aud-ī, aud-īto

Aud-iat, aud-ito

Plur.—Aud-iamus

Aud-ite, aud-itote

Aud-iant, aud-iunto

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—Aud-īre*Perf. and Plup.*—Audiv-isse*Future.*—Auditū-rum esse *v.* fuisse

Gerunds.

Aud-iendi

Aud-iendo

Aud-iendum

Supines.

Auditu-m

Auditu

Participles.

Pres.—Aud-iens*Future.*—Auditu-rus

PASSIVE VOICE.

Audior, audītus, audīri, to be heard.

Indicative mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*am.**Sing.*—Aud-iorAud-īris, *v.* īre

Aud-itur

Plur.—Aud-imur

Aud-imini

Aud-iuntur

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*was.**Sing.*—Aud-iēbarAud-iebāris, *v.* iebāre

Aud-iebatur

Plur.—Aud-iebamur

Aud-iebamini

Aud-iebantur

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*have been.**Sing.*—Audit-us sum *v.* fuiAudit-us es *v.* fuistiAudit-us est *v.* fuit*Plur.*—Audit-i sumus *v.* fuimusAudit-i estis *v.* fuistisAudit i sunt fuērunt *v.* ēre

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

had been.

Sing.—Audit-us ěram *v.* fűěram
 Audit-us eras *v.* fueras
 Audit-us erat *v.* fuerat

Plur.—Audit-i erāmus *v.* fuerāmus
 Audit-i eratis *v.* fueratis
 Audit-i erant *v.* fuerant

5. FUTURE TENSE.

shall or will be.

Sing.—Aud-iar
 Aud-iĕris *v.* iĕre
 Aud-ietur

Plur.—Aud-iemur
 Aud-iemini
 Aud-ientur

Subjunctive mood.

1. PERFECT TENSE.

may, can, would, should be.

Sing.—Aud-iar
 Aud-iāris *v.* iāre
 Aud-iatur

Plur.—Aud-iamur
 Aud-iamini
 Aud-iantur

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

might, could, should be.

Sing.—Aud-īrer
 Aud-irĕris *v.* irĕre
 Aud-iretur

Plur.—Aud-iremur
 Aud-iremini
 Aud-irentur

3. PERFECT TENSE.

may, should have been.

Sing.—Audit-us sim *v.* fuerim
 Audit-us sis *v.* fueris
 Audit-us sit *v.* fuerit

Plur.—Audit-i simus *v.* fuerimus
 Audit-i sitis *v.* fueritis
 Audit-i sint *v.* fuerint

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

would, might, could have been.

Sing.—Audit-us essem *v.* fuissem

Audit-us esses *v.* fuisses

Audit-us esset *v.* fuisset

Plur.—Audit-i essēmus *v.* fuissēmus

Audit-i essetis *v.* fuissetis

Audit-i essent *v.* fuissent

5. FUTURE TENSE.

should have been.

Sing.—Audit-us ero *v.* fuero

Audit-us eris *v.* fueris

Audit-us erit *v.* fuerit

Plur.—Audit-i erimus *v.* fuerimus

Audit-i eritis *v.* fueritis

Audit-i erunt *v.* fuerint

Imperative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.—Aud-īre, aud-ītor

Aud-iatur, aud-itor

Plur.—Aud-iamur

Aud-iamini, aud-iminor

Aud-iantur, aud-iuntor

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—Aud-īri

Perf. and Plup.—Audit-um esse *v.* fuisse

Future.—Audit-um iri

Participles.

Perfect.—Audit-us

Future.—Audien-dus

FORMATION OF VERBS.

There are four principal parts of a Verb, from which all the rest are formed, namely, *o* of the present, *i* of the perfect, *um* of the supine, and *re* of the infinitive, according to the following rhyme.

1. From *o* are formed *am* and *em*.
2. From *i*, *ram*, *rim*, *ro*, *sse*, and *ssem*.
3. *U*, *us* and *rus* are formed from *um*.
4. All other parts from *re* do come, as *bam*,
bo, *rem*; *a*, *e*, and *i*; *ns* and *dus*, *dum*,
do, and *di*.

But it is much more easy and natural to form all the parts of a Verb from the present and perfect of the indicative, and from the supine—thus :

VOC-*o*, ābam, ābo, em, ārem, ā or āto, āre,
ans, andum, andi, ando, andus.

VOC-*v-i*, ěram, ěrim, issem, ěro, isse.

VOC-*at-um*, u, us, ūrus.

DOC-*eo*, ēbam, ēbo, eam, ērem, ē or ēto, ēre
ens, endum, endi, endo, endus.

DOC-*u-i*, ěram, ěrim, issem, ěro, isse.

DOCT-*um*, u, us, ūrus.

LĒG-o, ēbam, am, ěrem, ě or ĭto, ěre, ens,
endum, endi, endo, endus.

LĒG-i, ěram, ěrim, issem, ěro, isse.

LECT-um, u, us, ūrus.

CAP-io, iēbam, iam, ěrem, ě or ĭto, ěre, iens,
iendum, iendi, iendo, iendus.

CĒP-i, ěram, ěrim, issem, ěro, isse.

CAPT-um, u, us, ūrus.

AUD-io, iēbam, iam, ĭrem, ĭ or ĭto, ĭre, iens,
iendum, iendi, iendo, iendus.

AUDĭv-i, ěram, ěrim, issem, ěro, isse.

AUDĭT-um, u, us, ūrus.

A Verb is commonly said to be *conjugated* when only its principal parts are mentioned, because from them all the rest are derived.

The first person of the present of the Indicative is called the *Theme* or the *Root* of the Verb, because from it the other three principal parts are formed.

The letters of a Verb which always remain the same are called *Radical* letters ; as, *voc*, in *voc-o*. The rest are called the *Termination*, as, *abamus*, in *voc-abamus*.

All the letters which come before *āre*, *ēre*, *ěre*, or *ĭre* of the Infinitive, are radical letters. By putting these before the terminations, all the parts of any regular Verb may be readily formed, except the Compound Tenses.

DEPONENT VERBS.

Deponent Verbs have a passive form but an active signification. They are called *Deponents* because they have forsaken or deposed their active form. They make the perfect participle in the same manner as if they had the active voice, as *loquor, locūtus, loqui*, to speak.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

The irregular Verbs are commonly reckoned eight, *sum, eo, queo, volo, nolo, malo, fero*, and *fio*, with their Compounds. But properly there are only six, *nolo* and *malo* being Compounded of *volo*. They are irregular only in the *present* Tense and the Tenses derived from it. The terminations of the *perfect* and its *derivatives* are *regular* in all Verbs.

Sum has already been conjugated. *Prosum* to do good, has a *d* where *sum* begins with an *e*, as *prosum, prod-es, prod-est*, &c. in the other parts it is like *sum*, as, *pro-sim, pro-sis, pro-sit*, &c.

Possum is compounded of *potis, able*, and *sum*, and is thus conjugated,

Possum, potui, posse, to be able.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—Possum,	potes,	potest:	possumus,	potestis,	possunt
Imp.—Pot-eram,	-eras,	-erat:	-eramus	-eratis,	-erant
Fut.—Pot-ero,	-eris,	-erit:	-erimus	-eritis,	-erant

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Poss-im,	-is,	-it:	-imus,	-itis,	-int
Imp.—Pos-sem,	-ses,	-set:	-semus,	-setis,	-sent

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Posse. Perf.—Potuisse.—The rest wanting.

EO.

Eo, ivi, itum, ire, to go.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—Eo,	is,	it:	imus,	itis,	eunt
Imp.—Ibam,	ibas,	ibat:	ibamus,	ibatis,	ibant
Fut.—Ibo,	ibis,	ibit:	ibimus,	ibitis,	ibunt

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Eam,	eas,	eat:	eamus,	eatis,	eant
Imp.—Irem,	ires,	iret:	iremus,	iretis,	irent

Imperative mood.

Pres.—I,	ito,	ito;	ite,	itote,	eunto
----------	------	------	------	--------	-------

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Ire. Perf.—Ivisse. Fut.—Iturum esse, vel fuisse.

Participles.

Pres.—Iens, Gen. euntis. Fut.—Iturus, -a, -um

Supines.

1 Itum

2 Itu

Gerunds.

Eundum

Eundi

Eundo

VOLO.

Volo, volui, velle, to will, or be willing.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—Volo,	vis,	vult;	volumus,	vultis,	volunt
Imp.—Vol ebam	-ebas	-ebat;	-ebamus,	-ebatis,	-ebant
Fut.—Vol-am,	-es,	-et:	-emus,	-etis,	-ent

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Vel-im	-is,	it;	-imus,	-itis,	-int
Imp.—Vel-lem,	-les,	-let;	-lemus,	-letis,	-lent

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Velle.	Perf.—Voluisse.
--------------	-----------------

Participles.

Pres.—Volens.	The rest are wanting.
---------------	-----------------------

NOLO.

Nolo, nolui, nolle, to be unwilling.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—Nolo,	non-vis,	non-vult;	nolumus,	non-vultis,	nolunt
Imp.—Nol-ebam	-ebas,	-ebat;	-ebamus,	-ebatis,	-ebant
Fut.—Nol-am,	-es,	-et;	-emus,	-etis,	-ent

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Nol-im,	-is,	-it;	-imus,	-itis,	-int
Imp.—Nol-lem,	-les,	-let;	-lemus,	-letis,	-lent

Imperative mood.

Pres.—Noli, nolito ; nolite, nolitote.
--

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Nolle.	Perf.—Noluisse.
--------------	-----------------

Participles.

Pres.—Nolens.	The rest wanting.
---------------	-------------------

MALO.

Malo, malui, malle, to be more willing.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—Malo, mavis, mavult; malumus, mavultis, malunt

Imp.—Mal-ebam, -ebas, -ebat; -ebamus, -ebatis, -ebant

Fut.—Mal-am, -es, -et, &c. This is scarcely in use.

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Mal-im, -is, -it; -imus, -itis, -int

Imp.—Mal-lem, -les, -let; -lemus, -letis, -lent

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Malle.

Perf.—Maluisse.

NOTE.—That *Volo*, *Nolo*, and *Malo*, retain something of the Third Conjugation; for *Vis*, *vult*, *vultis*, are contracted of *Volis*, *volit*, *volitis*; and *o* is changed into *u*, for, of old, they said *Volt* *voltis*.

Nolo is compounded of *Non volo*, and *Malo* of *Magis Volo*.

FERO.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Fero, tuli, latum, ferre, to bring or suffer.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—Fero, fers, fert; ferimus, fertis, ferunt

Imp.—Fer-ebam, -ebas, -ebat; -ebamus -ebatis, -ebant

Fut.—Fer-am, -es, -et; -emus, -etis, -ent

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Fer-am, -as, -at; -amus, -atis, -ant

Imp.—Fer-rem, -res, -ret; -remus, -retis, -rent

Imperative mood.

Pres.—Fer, ferto, ferto; ferte, fertote, ferunto.

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Ferre. Perf.—Tulisse. Fut.—Laturum esse, vel fuisse.

Participles.

Pres.—Ferens. Fut.—Laturus, -a, um.

Gerunds.

Supines.

1 Latum

Ferendum

2 Latu

Ferendi

Ferendo

PASSIVE VOICE.

Feror, latus, ferri.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—Fer-or,	{ -ris, -re,	-tur ;	-imur,	-imini,	-untur
Imp.—Fer-ebar,	{ -ebaris, -ebare,	-batur ;	-ebamur,	-ebamini,	-ebantur
Fut. —Fer-ar,	{ -eris, -ere,	-etur ;	-emur,	-emini,	entur

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Fer-ar,	{ -aris, -are,	-atur ;	-amur,	-amini,	-antur
Imp.—Fer-rer	{ -reris, -rere,	-retur ;	-remur,	-remini,	-rentur

Imperative mood.

Pres.—Ferre, fertor, fertor ; ferimini, feruntor

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Ferri. Perf.—Latum esse, vel fuisse. Fut.—Latum iri

Participles.

Perf.—Latus, a, -um. Fut.—Ferendus, a, um.

NOTE.—That *Fero* is a Verb of the Third Conjugation, *Fers, fert, fertis, fertor, ferte, ferrem, ferre, ferris, fertur fertor* ; being contracted of *Feris, ferit, feritis, ferito, ferite, fererem, ferere, fereris, feritur* and *feritor*.

Also *Fer* is contracted of *fere* ; which, in like manner, has happened to the Imperatives of *Dico, duco, facio*, they having *dic, duc, fac*, instead of *dice, duce, face*.

The Compounds of *Fero* are conjugated the same way as the Simple ; as, *aufero, abstuli, ablatum ; confero, contuli, collatum*.

FIO.

Fio, factus, fieri, to be made, or to become.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—Fio,	fis,	fit;	firmus,	fitis,	fiunt
Imp.—Fi-ebam,	-ebas,	-ebat;	fi-ebamus	fi-ebatis,	fi-ebant
Fut.—Fiam,	fies,	fiet;	fiemus,	fietis,	fient

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Fiam,	fias,	fiat;	fiamus,	fiatis,	fiant
Imp.—Fierem,	fieres,	fieret;	fieremus,	fieretis,	fierent

Imperative mood.

Paes.—Fi, fito, fito; fite, fitote, fiunto.

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Fieri. Perf.—Factum esse, vel fuisse. Fut.—Factum iri

Participles.

Perf.—Factus, -a, -um. Fut.—Faciendus, -a, -um.

Supines.

Factu.

Fio is the passive of *facio*, which is regular, instead of *facior* which is not in use, yet the compounds of *facio* which change *a* into *i* are regular.

The compounds of *facio* with Verbs, Nouns, or Adverbs, retain the *a* and have their imperative active *fac*, and their passive form when used *fio*, as *calefacio, calefac, calefio, &c.*

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

A Verb is called *impersonal* which has only the termination of the third person singular, but

does not admit any person or nominative before it.

The nominative to a Verb impersonal is never a *person* but a *thing*, for which reason, and the want of the two primary persons, it is called *impersonal*.

An impersonal Verb is thus conjugated.

Licere, to be lawful.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.
<i>Pres.</i>	Lic-eat	Lic-eat
<i>Imp.</i>	Lic-ēbat	Lic-ēret
<i>Perf.</i>	Lic-uit	Lic-uerit
<i>Plup.</i>	Lic-uerat	Lic-uisset
<i>Fut.</i>	Lic-ebit	Lic-uero

Infinitive,

Pres. and Imp. Lic-ēre. *Perf. and Plup.* Lic-uisse.

All Impersonals want the Imperative, Gerunds, Supines, Future of the Infinitive, and almost always the participles.

Cæpi is called a *Preteritive Verb*, and is only used in the preterite tenses; it has sometimes a present signification, thus,

Cæpi, I begin, or have begun, *cæp-eram*, *erim*, *issem*, *ero*, *isse*. Supine, *cæptu*. Part. *cæptus*, *cæpturus*.

PARTICIPLES.

A Participle is a part of speech which *takes part* of a Verb and of a Noun; of a Verb as tense

and signification, and of a Noun, as Gender, Number, Case and Declension.

There are four Participles, the *present* and *future active*, as *vocans*, calling, *vocaturus*, about to call; and the *perfect* and *future passive*, as, *vocatus*, called, *vocandus*, to be called.

The Future in *rus* implies likelihood or design of doing a thing, as *scripturus*, intending, or with a view to write.

The Future in *dus* implies *duty*, *necessity*, or *merit*, as *flores legendi sunt*. Flowers are, or ought, to be gathered.

If from a participle we take away *time*, it becomes an adjective, and admits the degrees of comparison.

The present Participle is declined like *capax*, the rest like *albus*, and agree in Gender, Number, and Case, with the substantives to which they relate.

Gerunds are participial words which bear the signification of the Verb from which they are formed.

Supines have much the same signification as *Gerunds*, and may be indifferently applied to any Person or Number.

THE INDECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH.

ADVERBS.

An Adverb is a part of Speech, which, being joined to a Verb, Adjective, or other Adverb, explains more fully their signification; as, *Benè scribit*, he writes well.

1. Some Adverbs, especially such as are derived from Adjectives, admit of comparison; as, *sapè, sapiùs, sapissimè; doctè, doctiùs, doctissimè*.

2. These Adverbs, like the Adjectives, from which they are derived, are irregular:

Benè,	meliùs,	optimè
Malè,	pejùs,	pessimè
Parvùm,	minùs,	minimè
Multùm,	plùs,	plurimùm
Propé,	propiùs,	proximè

PREPOSITIONS.

A Preposition is a part of Speech set before the Case it governs, signifying the relation of one thing to another, or the relation of Objects to Motion.

I. The Prepositions, which govern the Accusative, are:

Ad,	To, or At	Intra,	Within
Adversùs,	{ Against	Juxta,	Hard by
Adversùm,		Ob,	{ For, On account of
Ante,	Before		
Apud,	At, or Near	Penes,	In the power of
Circà,	{ About, Nigh to	Per,	By, Through
Circùm,		Præter,	Besides, Except
Circiter,		Propter,	For, Because of
Cis,		Post,	After, Since
Citra,	On this side	Pone,	Behind
Contra,	Against	Secundùm,	According to
Erga,	Towards	Secus,	Nigh to, Along
Extra,	Without	Suprà,	Above
Infra,	Below	Trans,	{ On the otherside of
Inter,	{ Between, Among	Ultra,	Beyond

II. The Prepositions, which govern an Ablative, are :

A,	{ From, by	E,	{ Of, From, Out of
Ab,		Ex.	
Abs.		Præ,	{ Before, in comparison of
Absque,	Without	Pro,	For, instead of
Coram,	{ Before, In presence of	Sine,	Without
Cum,	With	Tenus,	Up to, as far as
De,	Of, Concerning		

III. These five govern sometimes the Accusative, sometimes the Ablative :

In,	In, into	Subter,	Underneath
Sub,	Under	Clam	{ Without the knowledge of
Super,	Over, Upon		

The Prepositions, with the Cases they govern, are contained in these Verses :

1. Ad, penes, adversus, cis, citra, circiter, extra,
Erga, apud, ante, secus, trans, supra, propter, ob, infra,

Ultra, post, præter, juxta, per, pone, secundum,
Contra, infra, circùm, inter, *quantum semper habebunt.*

2. Pro, præ, de, e, ex, sine, coram, cum, tenus, abs-a-
ab, absque,

Hæ sextum poscunt: 3. super, in, sub, subter, *utrumque*,
Sic clam: *pluralem regit atque tenus genitivum.*

1. *Pone* and *Secus* rarely occur: *Usque*, unto, *Versus*, towards, *Procul*, far off, *Palam*, openly, in public view, commonly classed among Prepositions, are, in reality, Adverbs, and do not govern a Case by themselves, but have a Preposition joined with them, for the most part understood, but sometimes expressed.

2. Besides the separate use of Prepositions, there is another use arising from them, namely, their being placed before a Number of Nouns and Verbs in Composition; which creates a great variety of words, and gives a peculiar elegance, force, and beauty to the Latin language. But the following are called *Inseparable Prepositions*, because they are only used in compound words:

Am, amb-	} signifies	{	} as,	{	Amb-io.
Di, dis-					Di-vido.
Re, red-					Re-duco.
Se, —					Se-paro.
Con, co-					Con-jungo.

3. When two Prepositions are joined together in one word, they become Adverbs, such as, *exadversum*, *circumcirca*, *desupèr*.

4. When Prepositions lose their case, they become Adverbs.

Super, *In*, *Sub*, and *Subter*, govern an Accusative, when they imply *Motion*; when they imply *rest in a place*, they govern an Ablative.

CONJUNCTIONS.

A Conjunction is a part of Speech, that *joins together* words and sentences.

INTERJECTIONS.

An Interjection is a part of Speech, *thrown into* discourse to express some passion, or emotion of the mind.

SYNTAX.

SYNTAX is the right construction of words in sentences. It is divided into CONCORD and GOVERNMENT : CONCORD, when one word agrees with another ; GOVERNMENT, when one word is dependent upon, or governed by, another.

There are three concords :

1. The Verb with its Nominative.
2. The Adjective with its Substantive.
3. The Relative with its Antecedent.

General Principles of Syntax.

1. In every sentence there must be a Verb and a Nominative expressed or understood.
2. Every Adjective must have a Substantive expressed or understood.

3. All the cases of Nouns, except the Nominative and Vocative, must be governed by some other word.

4. The Infinitive is governed by some Verb or Adjective.

THE FIRST CONCORD.

A Verb agrees with the Nominative before it in number and person ; as,

Libra habet uncias duodēcim—*A pound has twelve ounces.*

Potassæ subcarbōnas præparāri potest—*The subcarbonate of potass may be prepared.*

Nos priore utimur—*We employ the former.*

Cortices colligi debent—*Barks ought to be collected.*

Sometimes an Infinitive mood, or a sentence, supplies the place of a Nominative to the Verb, as,

Idem nomen liquidōrum mensūræ, idem solidōrum pondēri, dāri, errōrem frequentissimè induxit—*The same name being given to the measure of liquids as to the weight of solids has very frequently introduced error.*

The infinitive mood has an Accusative before it, as,

Non omnibus nos satisfacturos esse, confīdamus—*We do not presume that we shall satisfy every one.*

THE SECOND CONCORD.

Adjectives, Pronouns, and Participles agree

with their Substantives in gender, number, and case, as,

Congŭs vinārius—*The wine gallon.*

Quamque mensūram—*Every measure.*

Vase remōto—*The vessel being removed.*

THE THIRD CONCORD.

QUI, QUÆ, QUOD, is called a *relative* Pronoun, and agrees with its *antecedent* in gender, number, and person, as,

Ex nominibus quæ ponderibus et mensuris, nullo discrimine imposita sunt—*From the names which have been put upon weights and measures without discrimination.*

If *no* Nominative come between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is the Nominative to the Verb, as,

Quæ ad medicinam spectat—*Which relates to medicine.*

But if a Nominative come between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is governed by some word in its own member of the sentence, as,

Quorum altero aurum et argentum, altero cæteræ ferè merces æstimantur—*By one of which gold and silver, by the other almost all the remaining kinds of merchandise are valued.*

In vas vitreum altum, cui os angustum et fundus latior sit—*Into a tall glass vessel which has a narrow mouth and broad bottom.*

Quem ad usus medicināles sic dispertimus—*Which for medicinal purposes we thus divide.*

In quibus medicamenta præparantur—*In which medicines are prepared.*

Two or more Substantives singular joined by a Copulative Conjunction may have a Verb, Adjective, or Relative plural, as,

Ut destillent balneo arenæ, calōre paulatim aucto, liquor acīdus, oleum, et sal oleo inquinātus—*That by the aid of a sand bath, gradually heated, an acid liquor, the oil, and a salt impregnated with the oil, may distil from it.*

Emplastro et adīpi simul liquefactis—*The plaster and the lard being melted together.*

GOVERNMENT.

OF THE GENITIVE.

The Genitive is governed,

1. By Substantives, as,

Legibus regni—*By the laws of the realm.*

Solidorum ponderi—*To the weight of solids.*

2. By an Adjective in the neuter gender without a Substantive, and by *expers*, as,

Quantum varietātis—*How much variety.*

Plus calcis—*More lime.*

Multum pericūli—*Much danger.*

Sapōris expers—*Free from taste.*

3. By *sum*, when it signifies possession, property, or duty, as,

Sed officii esse nostri duximus—*But we thought it to be our duty.*

OF THE DATIVE.

The Dative is governed,

1. By Adjectives and Participles, viz. by *accommodatus*, *aptatus*, *finitimus*, *idoneus*, *proprius*, *adhærens*, *congruens*, *satisfacturus*, and *superimpositus*, as,

Rei tractandæ accommodâtissîma—*Best adapted for treating upon the subject.*

Cui aptâtum—*Adapted to which.*

Finîtîmæ huic—*Closely allied to this.*

Quibusdam remédia magis idonea—*Remedies more suitable for some.*

Alia cerevisiæ, alia vino propriâ—*One appropriated to ale, the other to wine.*

Semînibus adhærentes—*Adhering to the seeds.*

Natûræ cujusque congruentia—*Agreeing to the nature of each.*

Omnibus nos satisfacturos esse—*That we shall satisfy every one.*

Priôri superimpositum—*Placed upon the former.*

2. By the Verbs *abhorreo*, *accedo*, *conduco*, *persuadeo*, *fio*, and *est* for *habeo*, as,

Quibus abhorrēbat eruditâ illa rerum appellandarum norma—*To which the improved system of nomenclature was opposed.*

Aliquid medicīnæ accessit—Something has been *added to medicine*.

Utilitati publicæ conducant—*May contribute to the public good*.

Nobis persuasum est—*We are persuaded*.

Donec idōnea crassitudo balsāmo fiat—*Until the balsam has acquired a proper consistence*.

In vas vitreum altum, cui os angustum et fundus latior sit.

When *necessity* is signified, the gerund in *dum* is used with the Verb *est* set impersonally, and then governs a Dative expressed or understood, as,

Videndum est—It is to be seen, *or* care must be taken.

3. By the passive of Verbs governing two Cases, as,

Quæ ponderibus et mensuris, nullo discrimine, imposita sunt.

Vertor and *sum* in the following instances take TWO DATIVES after them, as,

Id nobis merito dedēcōri verterētur—*We might justly incur discredit*.

Cui congō nomen est—*Which is called a gallon*.

OF THE ACCUSATIVE.

The Accusative is governed,

1. By active Verbs and Participles :

Libram sic dispertimus—*We thus divide the pound*.

Ut eandem mensuram semper impleat—That it may always *fill the same measure*.

Eandem mensuram implentibus—*Filling the same measure*.

2. By the Prepositions, *ad*, *apud*, *ante*, &c. and *in* for *into*, as,

Ad singula certius promptiusque conficienda—*For more certainly and readily compounding each medicine*.

Ad pilulas fingendas—*For forming pills*.

Ad prohibendum empyreuma—*To prevent empyreuma*.

Ad ignem—*Over the fire*.

Prope ignem—*Near the fire*.

Super ignem—*On the fire*.

Sub finem—*Towards the end*.

Conjice in crucibulum—*Put into a crucible*.

ACCUSATIVE AND DATIVE.

The following Verbs govern an *Accusative* and a *Dative*, viz *adhibeo*, *adjicio*, *admisceo*, *affundo*, *appono*, *assigno*, *do*, *expono*, *immitto*, *impono*, *incoquo*, *infundo*, *injicio*, *inspergo*, *instillo*, *reddo*, *superinfundo*, as,

Sodæ subcarbōnati calorem ferventem adhibe—*Apply a boiling heat to the subcarbonate of soda*.

Succo limōnum fervēfacto cretam paulatim adjice—*Add the chalk gradually to the boiling juice of lemons*.

Aquarum quæ sequuntur singulis congiis adjice spiritus tenuiōris fluiduncias quinque—*Add five fluid ounces of proof spirit to every gallon of the waters which follow*.

Ei sacchārum adjice—*Add the sugar to it*.

Ei, dum ebullit, liquōrem priōrem admisce—*While it is boiling mix the former solution to it*.

Calci aquam affunde—*Pour water upon the lime.*

Ei cognomen apponere—*To give a name to it.*

Unicuique titulum assignāre—*To assign a name to each.*

Nomīna medicāmentis dāre—*To give names to medicines.*

Pulpam leni calore expōne—*Expose the pulp to a gentle heat.*

Vasi vitreo arēnæ imposito benzöinum immitte—*Put the benzoin into a glass vessel placed in a sand bath.*

Hunc labōrem nobis imposuit—*Has imposed this labour upon us.*

Adīpi et ceræ simul liquefactis sabīnæ folia incōque—*Boil the savine leaves with the wax and lard melted together.*

Spiritum retortæ vitreæ infunde—*Pour the spirit into a glass retort.*

Spiritui injice potassæ subcarbonatis libram—*Put into the spirit a pound of the subcarbonate of potass.*

Extractis omnibus mollioribus paululum spiritûs rectificati insperge—*Pour in upon all the softer extracts a small quantity of rectified spirit.*

Ei adhuc ferventi instilla paulatim acidi sulphurici diluti quantum satis sit ad pulverem dejiciendum—*While yet hot drop into it gradually as much dilute sulphuric acid as may be sufficient to precipitate the powder.*

Pharmacopœiam incūdi reddere—*To revise the pharmacopœia.*

Cassiæ lomentis contūsis aquam ferventem superinfunde—*Pour boiling water upon the bruised cassia pods.*

OF THE ABLATIVE.

The Ablative is governed by *opus* and *utor*, as,
Ut nullâ purificatione opus sit—As to require no purification.

Nos priore utimur—We employ the former.

The *cause*, *manner*, and *instrument* are put in the Ablative, as,

Paucis maculis—With a few mistakes.

Oleo inquinatus—Impregnated with oil.

Erroribus purgata—Free from errors.

Lento igne—With a slow fire.

Pistillo ligneo—With a wooden pestle.

A *Substantive with a Participle* whose Case depends upon no other word is put in the ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE, as,

Annis viginti duobus vix elapsis—Twenty two years being scarcely elapsed.

Instillato syrupo—The syrup being dropped in.

The Prepositions *a*, *ab*, *abs*, &c. and *in* signifying *in* govern the Ablative, as,

A rege et senatu—By the king and parliament.

Ab usu populari—By popular use.

Ex retortâ vitreâ—From a glass retort.

Hanc, in crucibulo, liquefac—Melt this in a crucible.

OF THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

One Verb governs another in the Infinitive Mood, as,

Cortices colligi debent—Barks ought to be collected.

Facere statuimus—*We determined to make.*

Donec intumēre cæpērunt—*Until they shall begin to rise.*

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

The Conjunctions *et, ac, atque, &c.* couple like Cases and Moods, as,

Resinam et ceram simul liquefac—*Melt the resin and wax together.*

Macera et cola—*Macerate and filter.*

Ut, ne, donec, &c. are joined to the subjunctive mood, as,

Ut à parte oleōsa separetur—*That it may be separated from the oily part.*

Cavens ne calor excēdat 120°—*Taking care that the temperature does not exceed 120°.*

Donec corpus unum sit—*Until the mass is uniform.*

GENERAL RULES FOR CONSTRUING.

1. Construe the Nominative case first (with the words thereto belonging if any) then the Verb; then the word or words governed of the Verb; lastly, the Preposition (if any) with the word depending on it.

2. A Genitive case is usually construed after another Noun.

3. An Infinitive is generally construed after a Verb.

4. In an Ablative absolute construe the Participle or Adjective last, *i. e.* after the Noun or word with which it agrees.

5. Let the Relative and its clause be construed as soon as possible after the antecedent.

SELECTIONS

FROM

THE PHARMACOPŒIA,

FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE STUDENT IN TRANSLATION.

Adjice... Aufer... Agita... Coque... Immisce... Ure..
 Pondus est.. Destillet acidum.. Nihil ascendat.. Sal
 abeat.. Pellicula supernātet.. Alūmen liquescat.. Ebul-
 litio cessaverit.. Præceptum est.. Opus amplectitur..
 Perpendāmus... Judicēmus... Moveāmus.. Antecessōres
 contulērunt.. Quæ videantur.. Scriptōres imposuerant
 .. Præmia comparabuntur.

Pondus specifīcum.. Acidi muriatīci.. Pulvēri exsic-
 cato.. Calōrem ferventem.. Aquā tepidā.. Caryophyllō-
 rum contusōrum.. Petalorum explicatorum.. Uvarum
 passarum.. Errōres nullos.. Abjectis unguibus.. Picī
 resīnæ et ceræ simul liquefactis.

Prunorum pulpæ.. Cornuum ustorum et præparato-
 rum unciam.. Sodæ subcarbōnātis, Ferri sulphātis, sin-
 gulorum drachmam.. Cumīni semīnum, carui seminum,
 lauri baccarum, singulorum uncias tres.. Aquæ quod
 reliquum est.. Donec sapōris expers fuerit.. Non licitum
 modo sed officii esse nostri duximus.

Recīpe acēti congium.. Liquōrem effunde.. Crystallos,
 ut puræ sint, itērum et tertio cola.. Macēra capsūlas
 per horas viginti quatuor.. Liquorem colātum iterum
 decōque ad octariōs duos, et adhuc ferventem cola..
 Arīda simul in pulverem subtilīssimum tere, tum aquam
 paulātīm adjice, et misce donec corpus unum sit.. Ad-

misce pulpas et humōrem consūme..Sevum in frustūla concīde..Misce et calorem lenem adhībe.

Ignē acerrīmo ure per horas duas, vel donec acidum aceticum dilutum instillātum nullas bullūlas excītet.. Misce et per chartam cola, vapōret liquor donec sal exsiccētur..Hunc in vase accuratē obturato serva..Hydrargyrum in retortam ferream infunde, et, igne subiecto, destillet Hydrargyrum purificatum. Misce acidum cum aquā; his plumbi subcarbonatem paulatim adjice, et coque donec acidum saturētur; deinde per chartam cola, et aquā consumptā donec pellicūla subnascātur, sepōne ut fiant crystalli..Has, effuso liquore super chartam bibūlam exsicca.

Videndum est, ne quid cupri, aut plumbi insit in matēriā ex quā fiunt mortāria, mensūræ, infundibūla aut alia vāsa, in quibus medicāmenta seu pręparantur sive servantur; itaque fictilia, plumbo vitrefacta, aliēna sunt.

Quoties fit mentio ponderis specifici, ponīmus id, de quo agitur, esse calōris gradūs quinquagēsīmi quinti.. Pręparāta acida alkālīna, terrea, metallica tum sales omnis genēris, in vasis vitreis obturatis servāre oportet ..Tincturæ omnes in vasis vitreis clausis pręparārī, et inter macerandum, sæpiūs agitārī debent.

Post destillatiōnem æthēris sulphurici, lenīto calore, destillet iterum liquor, donec spuma nigra intumescat, tum protīnus ab igne retortam removē..Liquori qui restat in retortā aquam adjice ut supernatet pars oleosa. Hanc aufer, eique admisce liquoris calcis quantum satis sit, ad acidum, quod inest, saturandum, et simul agita..Denique oleum æthereum separatim exīme.

Conserventur syrūpi in loco, ubi calor gradum 55^{um} nunquam excēdat..Emplastro et adīpi simul lique-

factis, et ab igne remōtis, paulo antequam concrecant, cantharīdem insperge atque omnia misce.. Gummi-resinæ pro optimis habendæ sunt, quæ electæ fuerint adeo sincēræ ut nullâ purificatione opus sit.. Ubi herba recens adhibētur, pondere duplo utendum est.

In extractis omnibus præparandis, humōrem, balneo aquoso, in patinâ quamprimùm consume, donec fiat crassitudo ad pilulas fingendas idonea, et sub finem spathâ assiduè move.. Confectiones, si diu servatæ indurescant, aquâ humectandæ sunt, ut idonea crassitudo restituatur. Testas, sordibus prius purgatas, aquâ fervente lava; tum præpara eodem modo, quo, de cretâ præceptum est.. Res aliēnas hordei seminibus adhærentes aquâ frigidâ primum ablue; deinde, affuso aquæ octario dimidio, semina paulisper coque.

Potassæ subcarbōnas præparāri potest, eodem modo ex tartāro, quod prius ustum fuerit, donec cinērei sit colōris.. Ferrum et potassæ supertartrātem simul tere, et in vase vitreo patulo cum aquæ fluidunciâ per hebdomādas sex aëri expōne, spathâ quotidie movens, adjunctâ subinde aquâ destillatâ ut semper humīda sint.. Dein leni calōre exsicca, in pulverem tere, et cum aquæ destillatæ fluidunciis triginta misce.. Liquōrem cola, et colāto spiritum adjice.. Decerpenda sunt vegetabilia ex locis et solo, ubi sponte nascuntur, tempestate siccâ, nec imbris, nec rore madefacta; quotannis colligenda sunt, et quæ diutius servata fuerint rejicienda.. Semina colligenda sunt jam matūra, et antequam è plantâ decidere inceperint.. Hæc in propriis pericarpis servari debent.. Scillæ radicem ante exsiccationem, tunicis aridis direptis, transversim in lamīnas tenues seca.

Illa enim intra paucos hos annos ita erroribus purgata et experimentis illustrata est, ita principiis novis

firmioribus, altioribus, undequaque stabilīta, ut si in hāc unā parte, quæ ad medicīnam spectat, neglecta et rudis jacēret, id nobis meritō dedēcōri verterētur præcipuē cum duæ finitīmæ huic nostræ artes, chemīca, et botanīca, hæc, omnes omnium regiōnum herbas cum labōre maxīmo exploravērit, illa intēgram suam disciplīnam in meliōrem commutaverit, et linguam penītus novam loqui didicerit. Non ultērius igitur spatium esse moræ vidētur, quin medicamentōrum omnium vires et naturam cum summā diligentīā perpendāmus, ut si fuerint, quæ vel obsolēta vel supervacūa judicēmus, loco moveāmus.

Quod ad nos attinet, nihil labōris detrectavimus quo librum hunc quā perfectissimum ederēmus.. Non ita tamen, ut omnibus nos satisfactūros esse, vel errōres nullos admisisse, confidāmus; quos si quis aspērius notāre voluerit, reputet modo quantum et varietātis et difficultātis hujusmodi opus amplectitur, et paucis macūlis non offensum iri sperāmus.. Sed hæc hactenus.

EXERCISES

FOR

MAKING LATIN,

SELECTED FROM THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

Take ..Macerate..Drop
in..Mix.. Strain. .Sprinkle
..Press.

Recipio...Macero....In-
stillo..Misceo.. Colo..In-
spergo..Comprimo.

The measure is..An er-
ror may arise..The num-
ber is..Use will render..
Heat indicates..We use..
We divide..We presume..
We determined..Crystals
may be made..Grains are
saturated....Bubbles are
excited. .Globules are seen.

Mensura sum....Error
nascor..Numerus sum...
Usus reddo..Calor indico
..Ego utor..Dispertio...
Confido..Statuo...Crystal-
lus fio..Granum saturo..
Bullula excito..Globulus
conspicio.

The measure is unequal
..The wine gallon has been
defined..The number is
deceiving and uncertain..
A gentle heat indicates..
In bibulous paper..To the
boiling juice..To the dried
powder..Of boiling distil-
led water..Chemical sub-
stances are designated by

Mensura dispar sum..
Congius vinarius definio..
Fallax et incertus sum nu-
merus..Calor lenis indico
..Charta bibulus..Succus
fervefactus..Pulvis exsic-
catus..Aqua destillata fer-
vens..Res chemica nomen
recens designo..Interval-
lum æqualis..Præparatum

more recent (*modern*) names..At equal distances ..Acid, alkaline, earthy, metallic preparations.. Leaves are to be gathered ..Flowers shall have expanded..Seeds are to be collected.

Of the citrate of chalk which remains..Of the salt which remains..A new light which dispelled..The capacity of which has been defined..The measure of liquids is unequal..Two kinds of weights..As often as mention is made of specific weight..To the boiling juice of lemons..124 grains of the crystals of the subcarbonate of soda..Of muriatic acid..Of specific weight..Any copper or lead ..As much water..A little water..Free from taste.

We thus divide the pound ..We have placed marks.. The gallon which for medicinal purposes we thus divide..We measure the degree of heat..A gentle

acidus, alkalinus, terreus, metallicus...Folia decerpendum sum..Flos expando ..Semen colligendum sum.

Citras calx qui remanet..Sal qui restat..novus Lux qui disperitio...Qui capacitas præscribo..Mensura liquidus dispar sum.. Duo pondus genus..Quoties fit mentio Pondus specificus....Succus limo fervefactus..Soda subcarbonas crystallus granum 124..Acidum muriaticum ..Pondus specificum..Qui cuprum aut plumbum..Tantum aqua..Paululus aqua..Sapor expers.

Libra sic disperitio.... Nota appono..Congius qui ad usum medicinalis sic disperitio...Calor gradus metior..Calor lenis is indico qui sum inter gradus

heat indicates that which is between the ninetieth and the hundredth degree .. Dissolve the subcarbonate of potass.. Take four pints of diluted acetic acid or as much as may be sufficient.. Evaporate the water over the fire.. Before the end of the boiling.. Among themselves (*one with the other*).. For three hours.. Macerate for four hours near the fire.. After the sublimation of the subcarbonate of ammonia.. Pass carbonic acid through the solution of subcarbonas of potass.. Dry the crystals upon bibulous paper.

Pour the diluted sulphuric acid upon the dried powder, and boil for ten minutes.. Add the acid gradually to the water, then mix.. To the cold solution add the compound spirit of lavender.. Apply a heat of 600°. to this vessel.. Pour on the herb, or on the oil, so much water that after distillation there may re-

nonagesimus et centesimus.. Liquo potassa subcarbonas.. Recipio acidum aceticus dilutus octarius quatuor vel quantus satis sum.. Aqua ad ignis consumo.. Ante finis coctio.. Inter sui.. Per hora tres.. Macero per hora quatuor prope ignis.. Post sublimatio ammonia subcarbonas... Acidum carbonicus per liquor potassa subcarbonas transmittito.. Crystallus super charta bibulus exsicco.

Pulvis exsiccatus superinfundo acidum sulphuricus dilutus et coquo per sextus hora pars.. Acidum aqua paulatim adjicio tum misceo.. Liquor frige factus adjicio spiritus lavandula compositus.. Vas hic calor gradus sexcentesimus adhibeo.. Herba vel oleum affundo tantus aqua ut post destillatio supersum qui

main what may be sufficient to prevent empyreuma. satis sum ad prohibendum empyreuma.

In a vessel lightly covered..In preparing all extracts..In a water bath..In a wooden mortar..With cold water..With a gentle heat..A little water being sprinkled upon them..The thinner supernatant part being rejected..With the spirit..A receiving vessel cooled with ice or water.

This extract ought to be preserved soft that it may be fit for forming pills, and hard that it may be rubbed into a powder..It will be necessary to add a little boiling water.

Gum resins easily melting may be purified by throwing them into an ox bladder and by keeping them in boiling water until they become so soft that they may be separated from their impurities by pressing them through a hempen cloth.

In vas leviter clausus..In extractum omnis præparandus..Balneum aquosus ..In mortarium lapideus ..Aqua frigidus..Lenis calor..Inspargo exiguus aqua..Rejicio pars tenuis supernato..Cum spiritus ..Vas recipiens glacies vel aqua refrigeratus.

Hic extractum servo debeo mollis qui ad pilula fingendus aptus sum et durus qui in pulvis tero possum...Oportet paululum aqua fervens adjicio.

Gummi resina facile liquescens purifico possum, injiciendum in vesica bubulus,tenendumque in aqua fervens donec adeo mollis fio, ut per pannus cannabini à sordes prelum separo possit.

Pour the spirit into a glass retort and gradually add the acid to it, frequently shaking (*them*) and taking care that the temperature does not exceed 120°, until they are mixed. Then place (the retort) carefully upon sand previously heated to 200°, so that the liquor may boil as quickly as possible, and the æther may pass over into a tubulated receiver to which (*another*) receiving vessel is adapted, kept cold by ice or water. Let the liquor distil until some heavier part begin to pass over which may be seen under the æther at the bottom of the receiver. To the liquor which remains in the retort again pour twelve ounces of rectified spirit that æther may distil in the same manner.

With respect to the change which we have determined upon making in the measures of liquids, we do not fear the imputation

Spiritus retorta vitreus infundo, isque acidum paulatim injicio, sæpiùs agito, et cavens ne gradus 120° calor excedo, donec misceo. Dein in arena ad gradus 200° prius calefactus, cautè impono ut quàm celerrimè ebullio liquor, transeoque æther in receptaculum tubulatus qui aptatus sum vas recipiens glacies vel aqua refrigeratus. Destillo liquor, donec pars aliquis gravis transeo incipio qui sub æther in fundus receptaculum conspicio. Liquor qui resto in retorta rursus spiritus rectificatus uncia duodecim affundo, ut similis modus destillo æther.

Qui ad mutatio attineo qui in mensura liquidus facio instituo, is cum ab omnis dudum efflagitatus sum ne studium novitas fio

of having done it from an affectation of novelty, since it has long been considered as necessary. The affixing of the same names to measures of liquids and to weights of solids very frequently produced mistakes. We have not ventured to alter the measure called a gallon, the capacity of which is defined by the statutes of the realm: but we have deemed it to be not only lawful, but our positive duty, to divide this into parts, and to affix names to each according to our own judgment.

existimo, non est cur timeo idem nomen liquidus mensura, idem solidus pondus, do, error frequentissime induco. Ille autem mensura qui congius nomen sum et qui capacitas a rex et senatus præscriptus sum muto non ausus sum, sed in pars pro arbitrium divido, et unusquisque titulus assigno, non licitum modò sed officium sum noster duco.

A
VOCABULARY
OF ALL
THE WORDS
IN THE
LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA OF 1824.

RULES FOR THE DECLENSIONS AND GENDERS OF NOUNS.

ALL NOUNS in *a* are of the FIRST DECLENSION and of the *Feminine Gender*, except, *Cataplasma*, *Empyreuma*, *Stigma*, and *Systēma*, which are *Greek nouns* of the *third Declension*.

Tenēbr-æ, arum, f. has no singular.

Alōe and *Mastiche* are *feminine* and of the *singular number*.

Most Nouns in *us* are of the SECOND DECLENSION and of the *Masculine Gender*; but, *Citrus*, *Crystallus*, *Ficus*, *Fraginus*, *Juniperus*, *Laurus*, *Morus*, *Myrtus*, *Ornus*, *Pyrus* and *Sambucus* are *Feminine*.

Corpus, *Dedecus*, *Genus*, *Incus*, *Opus*, and *Pondus* are of the *third Declension*; and *Accessus*, *Fructus*, *Gradus*, *Manus*, *Quercus*, *Senatus*, *Spiritus*, and *Usus* are of the *fourth*.

Liber, Gen. *Libri*, is *masculine*.

Nouns in *or* of the THIRD DECLENSION are *masculine*, as

Antecess-or, Gen. *Antecess-ōris*.

Marm-or, Gen. *Marm-ōris*, is *neuter*.

Nouns in *as* and *io* are *Feminine*, as

Autorit-as, Gen. *Autorit-ātis*.

Amplificat-io, Gen. *Amplificat-iōnis*.

Nouns in *en* are *neuter*, as

Nom-en, Gen. *Nom-īnis*.

Lich-en, *ēnis* is *masculine*.

The remaining Nouns of this Declension are the following.

Masculine.	Gen.	Feminine.	Gen.	Neuter.	Gen.
Caul-is	is	Æd-is	is	Cataplasm-a	ätis
Digitāl-is	is	Pub-es	is	Empyreum-a	ätis
Ign-is	is	Sord-es	is	Stigm-a	ätis
Imb-er	ris	Cardamīn-e	is	System-a	ätis
Mens-is	is	V-is	is	Corp-us	öris
Semiss-is	is	Ar-s	tis	Dedec-us	öris
Abi-es	ëtis	Par-s	tis	Gen-us	ëris
Ad-eps	īpis	Cal-x	cis	Op-us	ëris
Lap-is	īdis	Fæ-x	cis	Pond-us	ëris
A-er	ëris	L-ex	ēgis	Pip-er	ëris
Æth-er	ëris	L-ux	ūcis	Zingib-er	ëris
Pulv-is	ëris	Mer-x	cis	Anim-al	ālis
Carb-o	ōnis	P-ix	īcis	M-el	ellis
Lim-o	ōnis	Rad-ix	īcis	Oxym-el	ēlis
Sap-o	ōnis	V-ox	ōcis	Alcoh-ol	ōlis
Pep-o	ōnis	Consuetud-o	īnis	Cap-ut	ītis
Ord-o	īnis	Crassitud-o	īnis	Sulph-ur	ūris
Sal	ālis	Formīd-o	īnis	V-as	āsis
Fl-os	ōris	Ærug-o	īnis	Os	ōris
R-os	ōris	Mucilag-o	īnis		
		Anthem-is	īdis		
		Canthar-is	īdis		
<i>M. and F.</i>		Colocynth-is	īdis		
Fin-is	is	Inc-us	ūdīs		
Cort-ex	īcis	Ur-bs	bis		

The following Nouns are of the FOURTH DECLENSION.

Masculine.	Gen.	Feminine.	Gen.	Neuter,
Access-us	ūs	Man-us	ūs	Cornu
Fruct-us	us	Querc-us	us	
Grad-us	us			
Senāt-us	us			
Spirit-us	us			
Us-us	us			

The FIFTH DECLENSION has the following Nouns all of the *feminine* Gender, except *Dies*, which in the *sing.* is *M. and F.*; in the *plural masculine*, as,

Di-es,	Gen. ēi	R-es,	Gen. ěi
Fid-es,	ěi	Speci-es,	ēi
Glaci-es,	ēi		

Cajuputi, Catechu, Elemi, Kino, Menyanthes, and Sassafras are indeclinable.

VOCABULARY.

NOUNS.

A.

- Abiēs (Pīnus abiēs), the spruce fir
Absinthium (Artemīsia * Absinthium), wormwood
Acācīa (Acācīa vĕra), acacia
—— Catechu. *Vide* Catechu
Acaciæ Gummi, gum arabic
Accessus, an access
Acētas, acetate
Acētōsa (Rumex Acētōsa), common sorrel
Acetōsella (Oxālis Acetōsella), wood sorrel
Acētum, vinegar
Acīdum, an acid
—— arseniōsum. *Vide* Arsenicum
Acīnus, the stone of grapes, &c.

* It will be remarked that *absinthium* is in the neuter gender, while *artemisia* is evidently feminine; therefore the generic and specific names, contrary to the general rule, do not agree together. The fact is, that many specific names are *nouns* and not *adjectives*, having been formerly generic appellations; these always retain their original terminations, and should begin as above with a capital letter.

- Aconitum (Aconitum Napellus), wolfsbane, monkshood
 Acorus Calamus. *Vide* Calamus
 Adeps (Sus Scrōfa), hog's lard
 Ædis, a house, a building
 Ær, acc. aëra, air
 Ærugo (Subacetas cupri impura), verdigris
 Ætas, age
 Æther, æther
 Alcöhol, alcohol, ardent spirit
 Alembicum, an alembic
 Alkali (*pl.* Alkaliä), an alkali
 Allium (Allium sativum), garlic
 Alöe (Alöe spicata), soccatrine aloes
 Althæa (Althæa officinalis), marsh mallow
 Alumen (Supersulphas alumina et potassæ), alumen,
 alum
 Ammōniä, ammonia
 Ammōniacum (Heraclëum gummiferum), ammoniac
 Amplificatio, enlargement
 Amygdala (Amygdalus communis) an almond
 Amylum (Triticum hybernum), starch
 Amýris Elemifera. *Vide* Elemi
 Anëthum (Anethum graveolens), dill
 Anëthum foeniculum. *Vide* Foeniculum
 Angliä, England
 Anīmal, an animal
 Anīmus, the mind
 Anīsum (Pimpinella Anīsum), anise
 Annus, a year
 Antecessor, a predecessor
 Anthëmis (Anthëmis nobilis), chamomile
 ——— Pyrëthrum. *Vide* Pyrëthrum
 Antimōnium, antimony

Aqua, water

Arbitrĭum, judgment

Pro arbitrĭo, according to our judgment

Arēna, sand

Arbŭtus Uva Ursi. *Vide Uva Ursi*

Argentum (Argentum purificātum), silver

Aristōlochĭa Serpentāria. *Vide Serpentaria*

Armorācia (Cochleāria Armorācia), horse radish

Ars, art

Arsenĭcum (Acĭdum arseniōsum), arsenic

Artemisiā Absinthĭum. *Vide Absinthium*

Asārum (Asārum Eurōpæum), asarabacca

Aspidĭum Filix mas. *Vide Filicis radix*

Astragālus vērus. *Vide Tragacantha*

Assafoetĭda (Ferŭla Assafoetĭda), assafoetida

Atrōpa Bellādonna. *Vide Bellādonna*

Avēna (Avēna satĭva), oats

Aurantĭum (Cĭtrus Aurantĭum), an orange

Aurum, gold

Autorĭtas, authority

B

Bacca, a berry

Balnĕum, a bath

———— aquōsum, a water bath

———— arēnæ, a sand bath

Balsāmum, balsam

———— Peruviānum (Myroxŷlon Peruiferum), Peruvian bark

———— Tolutānum (Toluifĕra Balsāmum), balsam of Tolu

Bellādonna (Atrōpa Bellādonna), belladonna

Benzōinum (Styrax Benzoin), benzoin

Bismūthum, bismuth

Bistorta (Polygōnum Bistorta), bistort

Bubon Galbānum. *Vide* Galbanum

Bullūla, bubble

C.

Cacūmen, a top

Cajūpūti (Melāleuca Cajūpūti), cajuput

Calamīna (Carbōnas Zinci impūra), calamine

Calāmus (Acōrus Calāmus), sweet flag

Callicocca Ipecacūanha. *Vide* Ipecacuanha

Calor, heat

Calumba (Coccūlus palmātus), calumba

Calx, lime

Cambōgiā (Stalagmītis Cambogīoides), gamboge

Camphōra (Laurus Camphōra), camphor

Canella (Canella alba), canella

Canthāris (Canthāris vesicātōriā), the blistering or
Spanish fly

Capacitas, capacity

Capsicum (Capsicum annūum), capsicum

Capsūla, a dry hollow seed vessel which opens natu-
rally in some determinate manner

Caput, the head

Carbo, a coal

Carbo ligni, charcoal

Carbōnas, carbonate

Carbōnas Calcis friabilis. *Vide* Creta

Carbonas Zinci impura. *Vide* Calamina

Cardamine (Cardamīne pratensis), cardamine, cuckoo-
flower

Cardamōmum (Matonia Cardamomum), cardamom

Carīca (Ficus Carīca), a fig

- Carum Carui.** *Vide Caruon*
Carŭon (Carum Carŭi), caraway
Caryŏphyllus (Eugēnia caryophyllāta), a clove
Cascārilla (Crōton Cascārilla), cascarilla
Cassīa (Cassīa Fistula), cassia
Cassīa Senna. *Vide Senna*
Castorĕum (Castor Fiber), castor
Castor Fiber. *Vide Castoreum*
Cataplasma, a cataplasm, a poultice
Catĕchu (Acācīa Catĕchu), catechu, Japan earth
Caulis, a stalk or stem, a twig
Centaurum (Chironĕa Centaurum), centaury
Cera, wax
Cerātum, a plaster
Cerevisīa, ale
Cervus Elāphus. *Vide Cornua*
Cetācĕum (Physĕter macrocephālus), spermaceti
Charta, paper
Chemīcus, a chemist
Chironīa Centaurum. *Vide Centaurum*
Cinchōna, bark, Jesuit's bark
Cinchōnæ cordifoliæ Cortex, heart-leaved cinchona bark,
commonly called *yellow* bark
——— **lancifoliæ Cortex**, lance-leaved cinchona bark,
common *quilled* bark, *pale* bark
——— **oblongifoliæ Cortex**, oblong-leaved cinchona
bark, called *red* bark
Cinnāmōmum (Laurus Cinnāmomum), cinnamon
Citras, citrate
Citrus Aurantium. *Vide Aurantium*
Citrus medīca. *Vide Limo*
Clientĕla, patronage
Coccŭlus palmātus. *Vide Calumba*

Coccus (Coccus Cacti), cochineal

Cochleāria Armoracia. *Vide* Armoracia

Coctiō, a boiling

Nullā Coctiōne adhibita, without boiling

Cognōmen, a name

Colchicum (Colchicum autumnale), meadow saffron

Collegium, a college

Colocyntis (Cucumis Colocyntis), bitter cucumber

Color, color

Compositiō, a composition

Concinnitas, exactness

Concretum, a concrete

Conditio, a condition

Confectio, a confection

Congius, a gallon

Cui congio nomen est, which is called a gallon

Conium (Conium maculatum), hemlock

Consuetudo, practice

Contrajerva (Dorstēnia Contrajerva), contrajerva

Convolvulus Jalapa. *Vide* Jalapa

———— Scammonēa. *Vide* Scammonēa

Copaiba (Copaifera officinalis), copaiba, copaiva, or
capiui balsam

Copaifera officinalis. *Vide* Copaiba

Coriandrum (Coriandrum sativum), coriander

Cornu, a horn

Cornua (Cervus Elaphus), stag's or hart's horns

Corpus, a body

Omnia simul contunde donec corpus unum sit, pound
all the ingredients together until they are tho-
roughly incorporated

Simul contunde donec corpus unum sit, beat them
together until the mass is uniform

- Cortex, bark
 Crassitūdo, consistence
 Crēta (Carbōnas Calcis friabilis), chalk, carbonate of lime
 Cribrum, a sieve
 ——— grandioribus foraminibus, a very coarse sieve
 Crimen, a fault
 Croci Stigmata. *Vide Stigma*
 Crocus (Crocus sativus), crocus, saffron
 Croton Cascarilla. *Vide Cascarilla*
 Croton Tiglium. *Vide Tiglium*
 Crucibulum, a crucible
 Crystallus, a chrystal
 Cubēba (Piper Cubēba), cubeb, or Java pepper
 Cūcūmis Colocyntis. *Vide Colocyntis*
 Cucurbita, a cucurbit
 Cumīnum (Cumīnum Cymīnum), cummin
 Cuprum, copper
 Cura, cure
 Cuspāria (Cuspāria febrifuga), cusparia
 Cydōnia (Pyrus Cydōnia), a quince
 Cynips Quercus folii. Nidus. *Vide Gallæ*

D.

- Daphne Mezēreum. *Vide Mezereum*
 Datūra Stramonium. *Vide Stramonium*
 Daucus (Daucus Carōta), a carrot
 Decoctum, a decoction
 Dedēcus, disgrace
 Defensor, defender
 Delphinium Staphisāgrīa. *Vide Staphisagria*
 Destillatio, distillation
 Dēus, God

Dies, a day

Difficultas, difficulty

Digitālis (Digitālis purpurĕa), fox-glove

Diligentiā, diligence

Disciplīna, discipline, system, state

Discrīmen, discrimination

 Nullo discrīmine, without discrimination

Dolīchi Pubes (Dolīchos pruriēns), cowhage

Dolīchos pruriēns. *Vide* Dolīchi Pubes

Dorstēnĭa Contrājerva. *Vide* Contrajerva

Drachma, a drachm

Drupa, a pulpy seed vessel which has no valve or outward opening, and which contains a stone, as the cherry

Dulcamāra (Solānum Dulcamāra), the woody nightshade, or bitter sweet

E.

Ebullitĭo, an ebullition, a bubbling up

Editĭo, an edition

Effervescentĭa, effervescence

Elaterĭum (Momōrdica Elaterĭum), a wild cucumber

Elĕmi (Amŷris Elĕmifĕra), Elemi

Emplastrum, a plaster

Empyreuma, empyreuma. "The offensive smell that distilled waters and other substances receive from being exposed too much to fire."—*Hooper*.

Error, an error

Experimentum, an experiment

Exsiccātio, a drying up

Extractum, an extract

Eugēnĭa Caryophyllāta. *Vide* Caryophyllus

Euphorbĭa (Euphorbĭa officinārum), euphorbium

F.

- Fæx, dregs, fæces
 Farīna (Tritĭcum hybernum), meal, flour
 Fermentum, yeast
 Ferrum, iron
 Ferŭla Assafœtida. *Vide* Assafœtida
 Ficus Carĭca. *Vide* Carica
 Fides, faith
 Filĭcis Radix (Aspidĭum Filix mas), root of the male fern
 Filum, wire
 Finis, an end
 Flos, a flower
 Fluidrachma, a fluidrachm
 Fluidunciā, a fluid ounce
 Fœnicŭlum (Anĕthum Fœnicŭlum), fennel
 Folĭum, a leaf
 Forāmen, a hole.
 Forma, a form
 Formĭdo, fear
 Fraxĭnŭs Ornus. *Vide* Manna
 Fructus, a fruit
 Frustŭlum, a little piece
 Frustum, a fragment
 Fucus (Fucus vesĭcŭlŏsus), the sea wrack, or bladder
 fucus
 Fundus, a bottom

G.

- Galbānum (Bubon Galbānum), galbanum
 Gallæ (Cynips Quercŭs folii. Nidus), gall nuts
 Gentiāna (Gentiāna lutĉa), gentian
 Genus, a kind

Georgĭus, george

Glaciēs, ice

Globŭlus, a globule

Glycyrrhĭza (Glycyrrhĭza glabra), liquorice

Gradus, a degree

Granātum (Punica Granatum), a pomegranate

Granum, a grain, the twentieth part of a scruple

Gratiā, grace

Guaiacum (Guaiacum officināle), guaiacum

Gummi, n. indecl., gum

Gummi-resinæ, gum resins

Gutta, a drop

H.

Hæmatoxŷlon (Hæmatoxŷlon Campechiānum), logwood

Hebdomāda, a week

Helĕnium (Inŭla Helĕnium), Elecampane

Hellebōrus, hellebore

Heracleŭm gummiferum. *Vide* Ammoniacum

Herba, a herb

Hora, an hour

Hordĕum (Hordeum distichon), barley

Hordĕi semĭna, pearl barley

Humor, moisture, water

Hŭmŭlus (Hŭmŭlus Lupŭlus), a hop

Hydrargŷrum, quicksilver, mercury

Hyoscyāmus (Hyoscyāmus niger), henbane

I.

Jalāpa (Convolvŭlus Jalāpa), Jalap

Ignis, fire, heat

Imber, a shower of rain

Incœptum, an undertaking

Incus, an anvil

Pharmacopœiam incūdi reddere, to revise the Pharmacopœia

Inflammātio, an inflammation

Infundibŭlum, a funnel

Infŭsum, an infusion

Ingenĭum, understanding

In rudis ingenii crimen incurrere, to risk the accusation of barbarism

Intervallum, an interval, distance

Inŭla Helēnĭum. *Vide Helenium*

Ipecacŭanha (*Callicocca*, *Ipecacuanha*), ipecacuanha

Junipĕrus (*Junipĕrus commŭnis*), the juniper tree

—————**Lycĭa**. *Vide Olibānum*

—————**Sabĭna**. *Vide Sabina*

K.

Kino (*Pterocarpus Erinācea*), kino

Kramĕrĭa (*Kramĕrĭa triandria*), rhatany

L.

Labor, labor

Lactŭca (*Lactŭca satĭva*), a lettuce

Lagĕna, a bottle

Lamĭna, a plate of metal, a strip

Transversim in lamĭnas tenŭes, into thin transverse slices

Lapis, a stone

Laurus (*Laurus nobĭlis*), the bay tree

—————**Camphĕra**. *Vide Camphora*

—————**Cinnamĕmum**. *Vide Cinnamomum*

—————**Sassāfras**. *Vide Sassafras*

Lavandŭla (Lavandŭla spica), lavender

Legŭmen, a pod

Leontödon Taraxăcum. *Vide* Taraxacum

Lex, a law

Libra, a pound

Liber, a book, the inner bark of a tree

Lichen (Lichen Islandicus), lichen, liverwort, iceland
moss

Lignum, wood

Limo (Citrus medĭca), a lemon

Lingua, a language

Linimentum, a liniment

Lintĕum, linen cloth

Lĭnum, flax

Lĭnum usitatissĭmum, linseed

Liquĭdus, a liquid

Liquor, liquor, solution

Liquōres omnes in unum mistos, all the decoctions being
mixed together

Locus (*pl.* loci et loca), a place

Lomentum, a pod

Lumen, light

Lux, light

Lytta. *Vide* Cantharis

M.

Macŭla, a fault

Magnĕsia, magnesia

Majestas, majesty

Malva (Malva sylvestris), common mallow

Manna (Fraxĭnus Ornus), manna

Manus, a hand

- Marmor**, marble
Marrubĭum (*Marrubĭum vulgāre*), white horehound
Massa, a mass
Mastiche (*Pistaciā Lentiscus*), mastich
Materĭa, matter, substance
 ——— *medica*, medicinal substances
Matoniā Cardamōmum. *Vide Cardamomum*
Medicāmentum, a medicine
Medicīna, medicine
Medĭcus, a medical professor, a physician
Mel, honey
Melaleūca Cajupūti. *Vide Cajuputi*
Mensis, a month
Mentha piperĭta, peppermint
 ——— *virĭdis*, spearmint
 ——— *Pulegĭum*. *Vide Pulegium*
Mensūra, a measure
Mentĭo, mention
Menŷanthes (*Menŷanthes trifoliāta*), the buck bean
Merx, merchandize
Metallum, a metal
Mezērĕum (*Daphne Mezērĕum*), mezerĕon
Minĭmum, a minim, the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm
Mistūra, a mixture
Modus, proportion, manner
Momōrdĭca Elaterĭum. *Vide Elaterĭum*
Molestĭa, an inconvenience
Mora, delay
Morbus, a disease
Myroxŷlon Peruifĕrum. *Vide Balsamum Peruvianum*
Mortarĭum, a mortar
Morus (*Morus nĭgra*), the mulberry tree

Moschus (Moschus moschiferus), musk

Mucilāgo, mucilage

Donec in mucilaginem abeat, until a mucilage is formed

Mutatio, a change

Murias, a muriate

Myristica (Myristica moschata), a nutmeg

Myrrha, myrrh

Myrtus Pimenta. *Vide* Pimenta

N.

Natura, nature

Naturæ scientia, natural science

Nicotiana Tabacum. *Vide* Tabacum

Nidus, a nest

Nihil indecl. n., nothing

Nitras, nitrate

Nomen, a name

Nominibus recentioribus, by modern names

Norma, a rule

Erudita rerum appellandarum norma, an improved system of nomenclature

Nota, a mark

Novitas, novelty

Nubila-orum, *pl.* of Nubilum, clouds

Nucleus, a kernel

Numerus, a number

O.

Octarius, a pint

Oculus, an eye

Officina, a shop

Officium, business, duty
 Olĕa Eurōpæa. *Vide* Oliva
 Olĕum, oil
 Olibānum (Junipĕrus Lyciā), olibanum
 Olīva (Olĕa Eurōpæa), an olive
 Olla, a pot
 Opĕra, labour
 Opium (Papāver somnifĕrum), opium
 Opopānax (Pastināca Opopānax), Opopānax
 Opus, a work
 Ordo, order, a column
 Origānum (Origānum vulgāre), wild marjoram
 Os, a mouth
 Ostrĕa edūlis. *Vide* Testæ
 Ovis Ariēs. *Vide* Sevum
 Ovum (Phasiānus Gallus), an egg
 Oxālis Acetōsella. *Vide* Acetosella
 Oxŷdum, an oxyde
 Oxŷmel, oxymel
 Oxymuriās, oxymuriate

P.

Pannus, cloth, a bag
 Papāver, a poppy
 ——— Rhœas. *Vide* Rhœādos Petala
 ——— somnifĕrum. *Vide* Opium
 Pars, a part
 Pastināca Opopānax. *Vide* Opopanax
 Patīna, a pot *or* pan
 Pellicūla, a pellicle

Ricini semina demptis pelliculis, the outer coat of
 castor seeds being taken off

Pepo, a general name for the fruit of the gourd or pumpkin tribe

Elaterii pepōnes matūros scinde, slice ripe wild cucumbers

Pericarpium, a pericarp, a seed vessel

Pericŭlum, danger

Petĕlum, a petal

Petreolum, petreolum

Pharmacopœia, pharmacopœia

Phasiānus Gallus. *Vide* Ovum

Philosophia, philosophy

Physēter macrocephalus. *Vide* Cetaceum

Physicus, a philosopher, a naturalist

Pilŭla, a pill

Pimenta (Myrtus Pimenta), pimento

Pimentæ baccæ, pimenta berries, Jamaica pepper, all-spice

Pimpinella Anīsum. *Vide* Anīsum

Pinus Abies. *Vide* Abies and Pix abietina

—— balsamĕa. *Vide* Terebinthina Canadensis

—— sylvestris. *Vide* Resina, Terebinthina vulgaris,

Pix liquida, Pix nigra

Piper Cubĕba. *Vide* Cubeba

Piper, pepper

Pistacia Lentiscus. *Vide* Mastiche

—— Terebinthus. *Vide* Terebinthina Chia

Pistillum, a pestle

Pix abietina (Pinus Abies), Burgundy pitch

—— liquida (Pinus sylvestris), tar

—— nigra (Pinus sylvestris), black pitch

Planta, a plant

Plumbum, lead

Polygāla Senēga. *Vide Senega*

Polygōnum Bistorta. *Vide Bistorta*

Pomum, fruit

Pondus, a weight

Potassa, potass

Potassæ Supertartras impura. *Vide Tartarum*

Præmĭum, a reward

Præfātĭo, a preface

Præparātum, a preparation

Prelum, a press

Principĭum, a beginning

Prūna (Prūnus domestĭca), plums or prunes

Prūnum, a prune

Prūnus domestĭca. *Vide Pruna*

Pterocarpus (Pterocarpus santalĭnus), red saunders
wood

———— Erināčĕa. *Vide Kino*

Pubes, down, bristles

Pulegĭum (Mentha Pulegĭum), pennyroyal

Pulpa, pulp

Pulvis, powder

Punĭca Granātum. *Vide Granatum*

Purĭfĭcātĭo, purification

Pyrĕthrum (Anthĕmis Pyrĕthrum), pellitory

Pyrus Cydōnĭa. *Vide Cydonia*

Q.

Quassĭa (Quassĭa excelsa), quassia

Quassĭa Simārouba. *Vide Simarouba*

Quatridūm, a space of four days

Quercus, an oak

R.

Radix, a root

Radŭla, a scraper

Ramentum, a chip *or* filing

Ratŭo, reason, a method

Receptacŭlum, a receiver

Regŭo, a region

Regnum, a kingdom

Remediŭm, a remedy

Res, a thing, a substance

—— botanŭcæ, botanical substances

—— chemŭcæ, chemical substances

Residŭum, the rest, residue

Resĭna (Pinus sylvestris), resin

Retorta, a retort

Reverentiĭa, respect

Rex, a king

Rhamnus (Rhamnus cathartĭcus), buckthorn

Rhœados Petala (Papĕver Rhœas), petals of the red
poppy

Rhĕum (Rhĕum palmĕtum), rhubarb

Rhus Toxicŏdendron. *Vide* Toxicodendron

Ricĭnus (Ricĭnus commŭnis), castor oil plant

Ros, dew

Rosa, rose

—— canĭna, the dog rose, wildbrier, *or* hip tree

—— centifolĭa, the damask rose

—— gallica, the red rose

Rosmarĭnus (Rosmarĭnus officinĕlis), rosemary

Rubĭa (Rubĭa Tinctŏrum), madder

Rumex Acetŏsa. *Vide* Acetosa

Ruta (Ruta grĕveŏlens), rue

S.

- Sabīna (Junipĕrus Sabīna), savine
 Sacchārum (Saccharum officināle), moist sugar
 Sacchārum purificātum, double refined sugar
 Sagapĕnum, sagapenum
 Sal, salt
 Salix (Salix Caprĕa), a willow
 Sambūcus (Sambūcus nigra), the elder tree
 Sapo, soap
 Sapor, taste
 Sarsăpărilla (Smīlax Sarsăpărilla), sarsaparilla
 Sassăfras (Laurus Sassăfras), sassafras
 Satūrătio, saturation
 Scammōnĕa (Convolvŭlus Scammonĕa), scammony
 Scientĭa, science
 Scilla (Scilla maritimă), a squill
 Scriptor, a writer
 Scrupŭlus, a scruple, the third part of a drachm
 Secrĕtum, a secret
 Selibra, half a pound, six ounces
 Semen, seed
 Semissis, half a pound, six ounces
 Semuncĭa, half an ounce, four drachms
 Senātus, parliament
 Senĕga (Polygăla Senĕga), seneka
 Senna (Cassĭa Senna), senna
 Serpentăria (Aristŏlochĭa Serpentăria), serpentary
 Sevum (Ovis Arĭes), mutton suet
 Significătio, signification
 Signum, a symptom, a sign
 Simărouba (Quassĭa Simărouba), simarouba
 Sinăpis semĭna (Sinapis nigra), mustard seed

- Smilax Sarsăpărilla. Vide Sarsaparilla*
 Soda, soda
Solānum Dulcamāra. Vide Dulcamara
 Solīdus, a solid
 Solum, ground *or* soil
 Sordes, dregs, impurities
 Spatha, a spatula
 Spatĭum, a space
 Spartĭum (Spartĭum scopārium), broom
 Specĭes, a species
 Spigēlia (Spigēlia Marilandica), Spigelia, Indian pink
 Spīritus, spirit
 ----- rectificātus, rectified spirit
 ----- tenuior, proof spirit
 Spongĭa (Spongia officinālis), sponge
 Spuma, froth
 Squama, a scale
 Stalagmĭtis Cambogĭoides. *Vide Cambogia*
 Stannum, tin
 Stanni limatūra, filings of tin
 Staphisāgrĭa (Delphĭnĭum Staphisagria), stavesacre
 Stigma, a stigma
 Crocĭ Stigmāta, saffron
 Stramonĭum (Datūra Stramonĭum), the thorn apple
 Strobĭlus, a strobile
 Studĭum, study
 Styrācis Balsāmum (Styrax officināle), storax
 Styrax officināle. *Vide Styracis Balsamum*
 ----- Benzoin. *Vide Benzoinum*
 Subacētas, subacetate
 ----- Cupri impūra. *Vide Ærugo*
 Subbōras, subborate
 Subcarbōnas, subcarbonate

Sublimātiŏ, sublimation
 Submuriās, submuriate
 Subnītras, subnitrate
 Succinum, amber
 Succus, juice
 Sulphas, sulphate
 Sulphur, sulphur
 Sulphurētum, a sulphuret
 Supersulphas, supersulphate
 Supertartras, supertartrate
 Sus Scrōfa. *Vide* Adeps
 Syrūpus, syrup
 Systēma, system

T.

Tabācum (Nicotiāna Tabacum), tobacco
 Tabŭla, an index
 Tamārindus (Tamārindus Indīca), a tamarind
 Taraxācum (Leontōdon Taraxācum), dandelion
 Tartārum (Potassæ supertartras impūra), tartar
 Tartras, tartrate
 Tempestas, weather, season, time
 Teněbræ, darkness, obscurities
 Terebinthīna, turpentine
 ----- Canadensis (Pinus Balsaměa), Canada tur-
 pentine or Canada balsam
 ----- Chīa (Pistaciā Terebinthus), Chio or Cyprus
 turpentine
 ----- vulgaris (Pinus sylvestris), common tur-
 pentine
 Terra, earth
 Testa, a shell
 Testæ (Ostrěa edŭlis), oyster shells

- Thermomētrum**, a thermometer
Tigllum (**Croton Tigllum**), **tigllum**
Tinctor, a dyer
Tinctūra, a tincture
Titlulus, a title, a name
Toluifera Balsamum. *Vide Balsamum Peruvianum.*
Tormentilla (**Tormentilla officinālis**), **tormentil**
Toxicodendron (**Rhus Toxicodendron**), **sumach**, or **poison oak**
Tragacantha (**Astragalus vērus**), **tragacanth**, **goats thorn**, **milk vetch**
Triduum, a three days space
Triticum hybernium. *Vide Amylum and Farina.*
Tunica, a coat, husk or cuticle
Tunicis aridis direptis, the dry external coats being peeled off
Tussilāgo (**Tussilāgo Farfāra**), **coltsfoot**

V.

- Valeriāna** (**Valeriana officinalis**), **valerian**
Vapor, vapor
Variētas, variety
Vas, *pl.* **vasa-orum**, a vessel
 In vas frigidarium amplum, into a large refrigeratory
Verātrum album, white hellebore
Vesica, a bladder
Vinum, wine
Vis *pl.* **vires-virium**, force, energy
Vitis vinifera. *Vide Uvæ passæ*
Vitrum, glass
Vocabulum, a word
Vox, a voice
 Voce unā et alterā, in a few names

Ulmus (Ulmus campestris), an elm

Decoctum ulmi, decoction of elm bark

Uncia, an ounce, the twelfth part of a pound

Unguentum, an ointment

Unguis, a claw

Urbs, a city

Usus, use, practice

Utilitas, utility

Uva, a grape

Uva Ursi (Arbütus Uva Ursi), bears wortleberry or bears
grape

Uvæ passæ (Vitis vinifera), raisins

Z.

Zincum, zinc

Zingiber, ginger

MONTHS.

* Januāri-us, -i	.....	January
Februāri-us, -i	.....	February
Martī-us, -i	.....	March
Aprīl-is, -is	.....	April
Maī-us, -i	.....	May
Junī-us, -i	.....	June
Julī-us, -i	.....	July
August-us, -i	.....	August
Septemb-er, -ris	.....	September
Octob-er, -ris	.....	October
Novemb-er, -ris	.....	November
Decemb-er, -ris	.....	December

DAYS.

Dies Dōmīnicus, or	}	.. Sunday
Dies Solis		
Dies Lunæ	.....	Monday
Dies Martis	.....	Tuesday
Dies Mercūrīi	.....	Wednesday
Dies Jōvis	.....	Thursday
Dies Venēris	.....	Friday
Dies Sātūrni, or	}	.... Saturday
Dies Sabbāti		

* These are Adjectives, *mensis* being understood.

ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

Adjectives and Participles ending in *us* are declined like *albus*, except *alius*, *totus*, *unus*, which make the Genitive in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*; and *plus*, which is of one termination, and of the third declension, as,

Alius, *alia*, *aliud*—*Gen.* *alius*—*Dat.* *ali*.

Totus, *tota*, *totum*—*Gen.* *totius*—*Dat.* *toti*.

Unus, *una*, *unum*—*Gen.* *unius*—*Dat.* *uni*. The rest like *albus*.

Plus makes *pluris*, *pluri*, &c.

Cæter, *creber*, *glaber*, *ruber*, and *sacer* are declined like *niger*.

Alter, *altera*, *alterum*, has the *Gen.* *alterius*—*Dat.* *alteri*. The rest like *albus*.

Acer, *campester*, *sylvester*, have the *Nom.* and *Vocative sing. masculine* in *er* or *is*; the rest like *mitis*, as,

Acer *v.* *acris*, *acris*, *acre*—*Gen.* *acris*—*Dat.* *acri*, &c.

Adjectives of *two terminations* are declined like *mitis*,

Adjectives and Participles of *one termination* are like *capax*. Those in *ans* and *ens* have their Genitive in *antis* and *entis*, as,

Pugnans *Gen.* *pugnantis*; *adhærens* *Gen.* *adhærentis*.

The *Gen.* of *anceps* is *ancipitis*; of *expers*, ex-

pertis ; *of* fallax, fallācis ; *of* simplex, simplīcis ; *of* superstes, superstitis. Par *has the* Gen. pāris *and the* Abl. pāri *only.*

A.

Abiectus, *part.* thrown away

Ablātus, *part.* taken away

Absolūtus, *part.* perfect

Accommodātus, *part.* adapted

Acer, sharp, brisk, strong

Acētīcus, acetic

Acīdus, acid

Adhærens, adhering to

Æqualis, equal, regular

Æthērēus, ethereal

Agrestis, cultivated

Albus, white

Aliēnus, extraneous, improper

Aliūs, another

Alkalīnus, alkaline

Alter, another, one of the two

Altus, tall, deep, profound

Amārus, bitter

Ammoniātus, ammoniated

Amplificātus, *part.* enlarged

Amplus, large

Anceps, doubtful

Anglīcus, english

Angustus, narrow

Antimoniālis, antimonial

Apertus, *part.* open, wide

Aptatus, *part.* fitted

Aptus, fit

Aquōsus, watery

Arctus, close

Aridus, dry

Aromaticus, aromatic

Arsenīcālis, arsenical

Arseniōsus, arsenious

Autumnalis, autumnal

B.

Barbārus, barbarous

Benzōicus, benzoic

Bibūlus, bibulous

Botanīcus, botanical

Brevis, short

Bubulus, belonging to an ox or cow

In vesīcam bubulam, into an ox bladder

C.

Cæter, remaining

Calcārēus, calcareo
 Calēfactus, *part.* made
 warm
 Calens, *part.* warm, hot
 Liquorem adhuc calen-
 tem cola, strain the li-
 quor while hot
 Calidus, warm
 Campester, belonging to the
 plain field, champaign
 Candens, white, shining
 Igne candens, heated to
 whiteness
 Cannabīnus, hempen
 Capax, capacious, wide
 Carbonīcus, carbonic
 Cathartīcus, cathartic
 Celsus, lofty
 Censōrius, severe
 Certus, certain, efficacious
 Chēmīcus, chemical
 Cinērēus, of an ash colour,
 grey
 Citricus, citric
 Clausus, *part.* closed, co-
 vered
 Colatus, *part.* filtered,
 strained
 Commixtus, *part.* mixed to-
 gether
 Commūnis, common
 Compositus, *part.* com-
 pounded

Concīsus, *part.* cut, chop-
 ped
 Confectus, *part.* made
 Congruens, *part.* agreeing,
 suited
 Consentaneus, consenta-
 neous, compatible
 Consociāndus, *part.* asso-
 ciated together
 Conspiciuus, conspicuous,
 visible
 Contentus, *part.* contained
 Contrītus, *part.* rubbed to-
 gether, bruised
 Cordifolius, heart leaved
 Crassus, thick, gross
 Creber, frequent
 Cribrātus, *part.* sifted
 Cultus, *part.* improved

D.

Deductus, *part.* derived
 Defēcatus, *part.* fined, clear
 Descriptus, *part.* described
 Despumātus, *part.* clarified
 Destillātus, *part.* distilled
 Dilūtus, *part.* diluted
 Dimīdius, half
 Direptus, *part.* peeled off
 Dispar, unequal
 Diversus, dissimilar
 Dulcis, sweet
 Duplicātus, *part.* doubled

Durus, hard

Dubius, uncertain

E.

Edūlis, eatable

Effusus, *part.* poured out

Elapsus, *part.* elapsed

Electus, *part.* chosen

Emollītus, *part.* softened

Erudītus, *part.* learned,
scientific

Essentiālis, essential

Excelsus, high

Exīgūus, little

Expers, free, void

Explicātus, *part.* unopened

Expressus, *part.* expressed

Exsiccātus, *part.* dried, pre-
served

Externus, outward

Extraordinārius, extraor-
dinary

F.

Facīlis, easy

Fahrenheitiānus, invented
by Fahrenheit

Fallax, deceiving, fallaci-
ous

Ferrēus, made of iron

Fervefactus, *part.* boiling

Fervens, *part.* boiling

Fictīlis, earthen

Fictilia plumbo vitrefacta
aliēna sunt, earthen (ves-
sels) glazed with lead are
improper

Finītīmus, nearly allied to

Finītus, *part.* finished

Firmus, firm

Flavus, yellow

Fœtidus, fetid, stinking

Fortis, strong

Friabīlis, brittle, friable

Frigefactus, *part.* made cold

Frigidārius, cooling or cold

Frigīdus, cold

Fuscus, brown

Facto calōre fusco-rubi-
cundo, a brownish red
colour being obtained.

G.

Glaber, smooth

Gossīpīnus, made of cotton

Grandis, great

Graveōlens, stinking

Gravis, heavy

Gummōsus, gummy

H.

Horridus, harsh

Hortensis, belonging to a
garden

Humectandus, *part.* moist-
ened

Humīdus, moist

I.

Idōnēus, convenient, proper

Immatūrus, unripe

Implens, *part.* filling

Impūrus, impure

Inceptus, *part.* begun

Incertus, uncertain

Incongrūus, incongruous

Inclinātus, *part.* bent

Ineptus, inefficient

Inquīnātus, *part.* impregnated

Insipīdus, tasteless

Instillātus, *part.* dropped in

Interpositus, *part.* placed between

Brevi morâ interpositâ,
a short time intervening

Inversus, *part.* inverted

Involūtus, *part.* folded, wrapped

Inutilis, useless

L.

Lancifolius, lanceleaved

Lapīdēus, made of stone

Latus, broad, wide

Legitimus, correct

Lenītus, *part.* moderated

Lenis, gentle

Lentus, slow, moderate

Levis, light

Lignēus, wooden

Limpīdus, clear

Linteus, made of linen

Liquātus, *part.* melted, dissolved

Liquēfactus, *part.* melted, made liquid

Liquīdus, liquid

Londīnensis, of London

Longus, long

Loricātus, coated

Lotus, *part.* washed

Lutēus, clayey

M.

Madēfactus, *part.* wetted

Maculātus, *part.* stained, spotted

Matūrus, ripe

Medicīnālis, medicinal

Medīcus, medical

Melior, better

In meliorem, for a better

Mellītus, made of honey

Metallicus, metallic

Mitis, mild

Mistus, *part.* mixed

Mollis, soft

Moschātus, perfumed

Moschiferus, bearing musk
 Muriaticus, muriatic
 Multus, much

N.

Neglectus, *part.* neglected
 Niger, black
 Nitidus, neat, clean
 Nitricus, nitric
 Nobilis, noble
 Nonnullus, some
 Novus, new
 Nudatus, naked, bare
 Nullus, none

O.

Oblongifolius, oblong-leaved
 Obsolētus, *part.* obsolete
 Obturatus, *part.* stopped, corked
 Officinālis, officinal
 Oleosus, oily
 Omnis, all
 Opus, *indecl.* necessary
 Optimus, best
 Pro optimis, as the best

P.

Par, pāris, equal
 Paratus, *part.* prepared
 Patulus, open, wide
 Parvulus, very little

Parvus, little
 Paucus, few
 Paululus, very little
 Pedunculatus, peduncled
 Peramplus, large
 Perfectus, *part.* perfect
 Quàm perfectissimum, as perfect as possible.
 Perpensus, *part.* well considered
 Plus, more
 Populāris, popular
 Positus, *part.* placed
 Posterus behind,
 Præcipitatus, precipitated
 Præparatus, *part.* prepared
 Primarius, chief, excellent
 Pristinus, ancient
 Profundus, deep
 Quàm minimè profundum, as shallow as possible
 Publicus, public
 Pugnans, at variance
 Pulpōsus, pulpy
 Purgatus, *part.* freed
 Purificatus, *part.* purified
 Saccharum purificatum, double refined sugar
 Purus, pure

Q.

Quadrans, the fourth part

Quantus, as much as

R.

Rasus, *part.* scraped, sliced

Recens, fresh, modern

Rectificātus, rectified

Rectus, straight, direct

Refrigerātus, *part.* cooled

Regālis, royal

Reliquus, remaining

Resolūtus, *part.* slaked

Remōtus, *part.* removed

Rossicus, Russian

Ruber, red

Rubicundus, red

Rudis, rude

S.

Sacer, established

Satisfactorus, *part.* about
to satisfy

Secrētus, *part.* separated

Semivitrēus, half glazed

Serēnus, clear

Setācēus, hairy

Siccus, dry

Signatus, *part.* marked

Similis, like

Simplex, simple

Sincērus, perfect

Singūlus, each, every

Solidus, solid

Specificus, specific

Spicātus, spiked

Stabilitus, *part.* establish-
ed

Stratus, *part.* strewed

Suāvis, pleasant

Subductus, *part.* removed

Sublimātus, *part.* sublimed

Subtilis, subtile

Subjectus, *part.* put under

Sulphūrēus, sulphureous

Sulphuricus, sulphuric

Summus, greatest

Superimpositus, *part.* pla-
ced upon

Supernatans, supernatant

Superstes, remaining

Supervacūus, superfluous

Sylvester, wild

T.

Tantus, so much

Tartāricus, tartaric

Tartarizātus, tartarized

Tenūis, thin, weak, fine

Spiritus tenuior, proof
spirit

Tepīdus, lukewarm

Terrēus, earthen

Totus, the whole

Tritus, *part.* rubbed, pound-
ed, ground

Tubulātus, tubulated

Turbīdus, thick

	U.	Vanus, vain, useless
		Vegētābilis, vegetable
Unīversus, universal, esta-		Verus, true
blished		Vinārius, of or belonging
Ustus, <i>part.</i> burnt		to wine
Utilis, useful		Vīridis, green
	V.	Vitrēfactus, made of glass
		Vitrēus, glazed
Valentior, more efficacious		Vulgāris, common

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Cardinal.	Ordinal.
1. Un-us, -a, -um	1st Prim-us, -a, -um
2. Du-o, -æ, -o	2d Secundus
3. Tres, tres, tria	3d Tertius
4. Quatuor *	4th Quartus
5. Quinque	5th Quintus
6. Sex	6th Sextus
7. Septem	7th Septimus
8. Octo	8th Octāvus
9. Novem	9th Nonus
10. Decem	10th Decimus
11. Undĕcim	11th Undĕcim
12. Duodĕcim	12th Duodĕcim
13. Tredĕcim	13th Decimus tertius
14. Quatuordĕcim	14th Decimus quartus
15. Quindĕcim	15th Decimus quintus
16. Sexdĕcim or sedĕcim	16th Decimus sextus

* From *Quatuor* to *Centum* undeclinable.

Cardinal.	Ordinal.
17. Septemdĕcim	17th Decĭmus septĭmus
18. Octōdĕcim	18th Decĭmus octāvus
19. Novemdĕcim	19th Decĭmus nonus
20. Viginti	20th Vigĕsĭmus, <i>or</i> vicĕ-
21. Viginti unus, <i>or</i> unus et viginti	sĭmus
30. Triginta	30th Trigĕsĭmus, <i>or</i> tri-
40. Quadrāginta	cĕsĭmus
50. Quinquāginta	40th Quadrāgĕsĭmus
60. Sexāginta	50th Quinquāgĕsĭmus
70. Septuāginta	60th Sexāgĕsĭmus
80. Octōginta	70th Septuāgĕsĭmus
90. Nonāginta	80th Octōgĕsĭmus
100. Centum	90th Nonāgĕsĭmus
200. Ducent-i, -æ, -a	100th Centĕsĭmus
300. Trecenti	200th Ducentĕsĭmus
400. Quadringenti	300th Trecentĕsĭmus
500. Quingenti	400th Quadringentĕsĭmus
600. Sexcenti	500th Quingentĕsĭmus
700. Septingenti	600th Sexcentĕsĭmus
800. Octingenti	700th Septingentĕsĭmus
900. Nongenti	800th Octingentĕsĭmus
1000. Mille	900th Noningentĕsĭmus
	1000th Millĕsĭmus

PRONOUNS.

SUBSTANTIVE.

Ego, I

Tu, Thou

Sui, of himself, of herself, of itself, of themselves

ADJECTIVE.

Ill-e, -a, -ud, he *or* that, the former
 Ips-e, -a, -um, he, the self same
 Ist-e, -a, -ud, he *or* that
 Hic, he *or* this, the latter
 Is, he *or* this
 Qui, which, who *or* what
 Quis, who, which *or* what
 Me-us, -a, -um, my *or* mine
 Tuus, thy *or* thine
 Suus, his, her *or* their own
 Nost-er, -ra, -rum, our *or* ours
 Vester, your *or* yours
 Nostras, belonging to us *or* of our party
 Vestras, of your side
 Cujas, of what country
 Idem, the same
 Quidam, a certain person *or* thing
 Quivis, any one, any thing
 Quilibet, any one, any thing
 Quicunque, whosoever, whatsoever
 Quisque, whosoever, whatsoever
 Quisnam, which, what
 Quispiam, somebody, something
 Quisquam, any body, any thing
 Quisque, every body, every thing
 Unusquisque, every body, every thing
 Ecquis, whether any
 Nequis, lest any
 Aliquis, any body, somebody, something
 Numquis, whether any
 Siquis, if any

VERBS.

Verbs in o, āre, are conjugated like voc-o, vocāre, voc-
āvi, vocatūm.

—— in eo, ēre, are conjugated like doc-eo, docēre,
docui, doctum

—— in o, ěre, are conjugated like leg-o, legěre, lēgi,
lectum.

—— in io, ĭre, are conjugated like aud-io, audĭre, aud-
ivi, auditum.

Verbs varying from these models have their *perfect tense* and *supine* marked in the Vocabulary. Where the supine is wanting the *parts derived from it* are deficient.

A.

Abeo, abĭre, abivi, abĭtum, to go, to pass off

Abhorreo, abhorrĕre, abhorruĭ, to be opposed to

Abjĭcio, abjicĕre, abjĕci, abjectum, to throw away

Abluo, abluĕre, ablui, ablūtum, to wash

Absūmo, absumĕre, absumpsi, absumptum, to consume

Absolvo, absolvĕre, absolvi, absolūtum, to perfect

Accĕdo, accedĕre, accessi, accessum, to be added to or
increased

Addo, addĕre, addĭdi, addĭtum, to add

Adhæreo, adhærĕre, adhæsi, adhæsum, to stick, to ad-
here to

Adhibeo, adhibĕre, adhibui, adhibĭtum, to employ, to
apply

Adjicio, adjicere, adjēci, adjectum, to add
 Admisceo, admiscere, admiscui, admistum, *and* admix-
 tum, to mix

Admitto, admittere, admīsi, admissum, to admit
 Admoveo, admovere, admōvi, admōtum, to apply
 Æstimo, æstimare, to value

Affundo, affundere, affusi, affusum, to pour upon
 Agito, agitare, to shake

Ago, agere, ēgi, actum, to act, to do
 De quo agitur, of which we are speaking

Albesco, albescere, to become white

Amplector, amplecti, amplexus, to include

Amplifico, are, to amplify, to enlarge

Aperio, ire, to open

Appareo, apparere, apparui, apparitum, to appear

Appello, are, to call

In appellando, by the name

Appono, apponere, apposui, appositum, to place, to
 give

Apto, are, to fit *or* make fit

Ascendo, ascendere, ascendi, ascensum, to ascend, to
 rise

Donec nihil amplius ascendat, until nothing more
 rises

Assigno, are, to assign

Attineo, attinere, attinui, attentum, to belong

Audeo, audere, ausus, to dare

Aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatum, to remove

Augeo, augere, auxi, auctum, to increase

C.

Calefacio, calefacere, calefeci, calefactum, to make
 warm

- Calesco, calescere, to become warm
 Candeo, candere, candui, to be heated to whiteness, to
 be white hot
 Caveo, cavere, cavi, cautum, to take care
 Cesso, are, to cease
 Claudio, claudere, clausi, clausum, to shut
 Coeo, coire, coivi, coitum, to unite
 Coepi, *preteritive*, to begin
 Colligo, colligere, collēgi, collectum, to gather
 Cōlo, are, to filter, to strain
 Cōlo, colere, colui, cultum, to improve
 Commisceo, commiscere, commiscui, commistum, to mix
 together
 Commuto, are, to change
 Compāro, are, to acquire *or* procure
 Comprōbo, are, to approve
 Compōno, componere, composui, compositum, to com-
 pound
 Comprīmo, comprimere, compressi, compressum, to press
 together
 Concīdo, concidere, concīsi, concisum, to cut
 Concreasco, concrescere, concrēvi, concrētum, to mix
 Paulo antequam concrecant, a little before they be-
 come solid
 Condūco, conducere, conduxi, conductum, to conduce
 Confēro, conferre, contūli, collātum, to contribute
 Confīcio, conficere, confēci, confectum, to compound
 Confīdo, confidere, confīdi *and* confisus, to presume
 Congruo, congruere, congrui, to agree with
 Conjicio, conjicere, conjēci, conjectum, to throw
 Conjungo, conjungere, conjunxi, conjunctum, to join
 together
 Coquo, coquere, coxi, coctum, to boil

Conservo, āre, to keep

Consocio, āre, to associate together

Conspicio, conspĭcere, conspexi, conspectum, to see

Consuesco, consuescere, consuēvi, consuētum, to be accustomed

Consumo, consumere, consumpsi, consumptum, to consume, to evaporate

Contego, contegere, contexi, contextum, to cover

Contero, conterere, contrīvi, contrītum, to bruise, to rub

Contineo, continere, continui, contentum, to contain

Contundo, contundere, contūdi, contūsum, to pound, to bruise

Convenio, convenire, convēni, conventum, to agree

Cribo, āre, to sift

D.

Dēbeo, debere, debui, debitum, to owe (*with infin.*) I ought

Dēcerpo, dēcerpere, dēcerpsi, dēcerptum, to gather

Dēcidō, dēcidere, decīdi, to fall down

Decōquo, decōquere, decoxi, decoctum, to boil down

Declīno, āre, to decline

Deduco, deducere, deduxi, deductum, to derive

Dēfæco, āre, to draw from the dregs, to fine

Definio, ĭre, to define

Dejicio, dejicere, dejēci, dejectum, to throw down

Demitto, demittere, demīsi, demissum, to cast down, to precipitate

Dēmo, dēmere, dempsi, demptum, to take away

Describo, describere, descripsi, descriptum, to describe

Designo, āre, to designate

Despumo, āre, to scum, to clarify

Destillo, āre, to distil

- Dēsuesco, dēsuescĕre, dĕsuēvi, dĕsuētum, to disuse
 Dētracto, āre, to decline, to spare
 Dīluo, diluĕre, dilui, dilutum, to dilute
 Dīrīpio, diripĕre, diripui, dīreptum, to tear open, to peel
 off
 Discĕdo, discĕdĕre, discessi, discessum, to depart
 Disco, discĕre, dīdīci, to learn
 Dissūtio, discūtĕre, discussi, discussum, to disperse
 Dispertio, īre, to divide
 Dissentio, dissentīre, dissensi, dissensum, to depart, to
 differ
 Dīvīdo, dīvīdĕre, dīvīdi, dīvīsum, to divide
 Do, dāre, dēdi, dātum, to give
 Duco, ducĕre, duxi, ductum, to think
 Duplīco, āre, to double

D.

- Ebullio, īre, to boil, to bubble up
 Edo, edĕre, edīdi, edītum, to publish
 Edoceo, ēre, to direct
 Efflagīto, āre, to desire
 Effōdio, effōdĕre, effōdi, effossum, to dig
 Effundo, effundĕre, effūdi, effūsūm, to pour out
 Elābor, elābi, elapsus, to pass or slide away
 Elīgo, ĕre, to choose, to pick out
 Eluo, ĕluĕre, ĕlui, ĕlūtum, to wash out
 Emendo, āre, to amend
 Emollio, īre, to soften
 Eo, īre, īvi, ĭtum, to go
 Erudio, īre, to teach, to instruct
 Excĕdo, excĕdĕre, excessi, excessum, to exceed
 Excīpio, excipĕre, excēpi, exceptum, to except
 Excīto, āre, to arise, to incite
 Excogīto, āre, to invent, to devise

Excūso, āre, to allege in excuse, to apologise for
 Exeo, exīre, exīvi, exītum, to go out
 Exīmo, eximēre, exēmi, exemptum, to take out
 Existīmo, āre, to think
 Exōrior, exorīri, exortus, to rise
 Expando, expandēre, expandi, expassum, to spread out
 Expello, expellēre, expūli, expulsum, to expel
 Explīco, āre, to unfold, to expand
 Explōro, āre, to explore, to sound
 Expōno, expōnēre, expōsui, expōsītum, to expose, to
 define
 Exprīmo, exprīmēre, expressi, expressum, to wring *or*
 strain out
 Exsēro, exsērēre, exsēruī, exsertum, to shoot forth
 Exsicco, āre, to dry

F.

Fācio, făcēre, fēci, factum, to do, to make
 Fallo, fallēre, fēfelli, falsum, to deceive, to escape
 Fervēfācio, fervefăcēre, fervefēci, fervefactum, to boil
 Ferveo, fervēre, fervui, *and* ferbui, to be hot, to boil
 Fingo, fingēre, fīnxi, fictum, to devise
 Finio, īre, to finish
 Fio, fiēri, factus, to be made, to be done
 Frīgēfio, frigefactus, to be made cold
 Frīgesco, frīgescēre, to grow cold
 Fugo, āre, to chase *or* drive away

H.

Hābeo, hăbēre, hăbui, hăbītum, to have, to esteem
 Hūmecto, āre, to moisten, to wet

I.

Jaceo, jacēre, jacui, to lie

Illustro, āre, to illustrate

Immisceo, immiscēre, immiscui, immistum, *and* immixtum, to intermingle

Immitto, immittēre, immīsi, immissum, to put in, to put

Impedio, īre, to inconvenience

Impleo, implēre, implēvi, implētum, to fill

Impōno, imponēre, imposui, impositum, to impose, to place

Imprīmo, imprimēre, impressi, impressum, to print

Incalesco, incalescēre, incalui, to grow hot

Incipio, incipēre, incēpi, inceptum, to begin

Inclino, āre, to bend

Incoquo, incoquēre, incoxi, incoctum, to boil

Incurro, incurrēre, incurri, incursum, to incur

In rudis ingenii crimen incurrēre, to risk the accusation of barbarism

Indīco, āre, to discover, to point out

Indūco, inducēre, induxi, inductum, to introduce

Induresco, indurescēre, to grow hard

Infundo, infundēre, infūdi, infusum, to pour in

Injicio, injicēre, injēci, injectum, to inject, to throw in

Inquīno, āre, to stain, to impregnate

Insum, inesse, infui, to be in, to be present

Inspergo, inspergēre, inspersi, inspersum, to sprinkle

Instillo, āre, to instil, to drop in

Instituo, instituēre, institui, institūtum, to determine

Intelligo, intelligēre, intellexi, intellectum, to understand, to discover

Intendo, intendēre, intendi, intensum, *and* intentum, to apply

Interclūdo, intercludēre, intercludi, interclusum, to shut

Interpono, interponēre, interposui, interpositum, to insert

Intumeo, intumēre *or* intumesco, intumescēre, intumui,
to swell

Inverto, invertēre, inverti, inversum, to invert

Invenio, invenīre, invēni, inventum, to find out

Involvo, involvēre, involvi, involūtum, to envelope *or*
perplex

Judico, āre, to judge

L.

Lavo, lavāre, lavavi *and* lavi, lavatum, lautum *and* lotum, to wash

Lego, ěre, to read, to gather

Lēnio, ĩre, to mitigate, to moderate

Lentescō, lentescēre, to thicken

Licet, licēbat, licuit, *and* licitum est, &c. it is lawful

Liquefacio, liquefacēre, liquefēci, liquefactum, to melt,
to dissolve

Liquescō, liquescēre, to melt,

Liquo, āre, to melt, to dissolve

Loquor, loqui, locūtus, to speak

M.

Macēro, āre, to macerate

Măcŭlo, āre, to stain

Mădēfăcio, madefacēre, madefēci, madefactum, to wet
or moisten

Malo, malle, malui, to be more willing

Maturesco, matŭrescēre, mătŭrui, to ripen

Metior, metĭri, mensus, *and* metĭtus, to measure

Misceo, miscēre, miscui, mistum, *and* mixtum, to mix

Mitĭgo, āre, to mitigate, to assuage

Mollesco, mollescēre, to soften

Mŏveo, mŏvēre, mŏvi, mŏtum, to move, to stir

Muto, āre, to change

N.

Nascor, nasci, natus, to spring up, to grow

Negligo, negligere, neglexi, neglectum, to neglect

Nolo, nolle, nolui, to be unwilling

Noto, are, to criticise, to mark

O.

Obsoleo, obsolere, obsolui, *and* obsolvi, to grow out of use

Obtineo, obtinere, obtinui, obtentum, to obtain

Obturo, are, to stop up

Offendo, offendere, offendi, offensum, to offend

Oportet, oportebat, oportuit, &c. it behoveth

Ostendo, ostendere, ostendi, ostensum, to show

P.

Paro, are, to prepare

Pateo, patere, patui, to be open, to lie open

Pendo, pendere, pependi, pensum, to weigh

Perficio, perficere, perfeci, perfectum, to perfect

Perpendo, perpendere, perpendi, perpensum, to deliberate upon

Persuadeo, persuadere, persuasi, persuasum, to persuade

Pono, ponere, posui, positum, to place, to suppose

Possum, posse, potui, to be able

Postulo, are, to require

Præcipio, præcipere, præcepi, præceptum, to direct

Præparo, are, to prepare

Præscribo, præscribere, præscripsi, præscriptum, to determine

Præsto, præstare, præstiti, præstitum *and* præstatum, to perform

Prodeo, prodīre, prodivi *or* prodīi, proditum, to issue, to arise

Prohibeo, prohibēre, prohibui, prohibitum, to prevent

Provenio, provenīre, provēni, proventum, to arise

Prōvideo, prōvidēre, provīdi, provisum, to provide, to take care

Purgo, āre, to clear, to free

Purifico, āre, to purify

Puto, āre, to think

R.

Rado, radēre, rasi, rasum, to scrape, to shave

Recipio, recipēre, recēpi, receptum, to take, to receive

Recludo, recludēre, reclūsi, reclūsum, to discover

Recognosco, recognoscēre, recognōvi, recognitum, to revise

Recondo, recondēre, recondīdi, reconditum, to preserve, to lay up

Reddo, reddēre, reddīdi, redditum, to give, to render

Incudi reddēre pharmacopœiam, to revise the pharmacopœia

Refrigesco, refrigescēre, refrixi, to become cold

Rejicio, rejicēre, rejēci, rejectum, to reject, to vomit

Remaneo, remanēre, remansi, remansum, to remain

Removeo, removēre, remōvi, remōtum, to remove

Rēpērio, rēpērīre, repēri, repertum, to discover

Repūto, āre, to reflect

Rēsolvō, resolvēre, resolvi, resolūtum, to resolve, to slake

Restituo, restituēre, restitui, restitutum, to restore

Resto, restāre, restīti, restitum *and* restātum, to resist, to remain

Retineo, retinēre, retinui, retentum, to retain, to keep back

Rubesco, rubescēre, to grow red

S.

- Satisfacio, satisfacere, satisfēci, satisfactum, to satisfy
 Satūro, āre, to saturate
 Scindo, scindere, scīdi, scissum, to cut
 Scrutor, scrutāri, scrutātus, to examine
 Sēcerno, sēcernere, secrēvi, secrētum, to separate, to distinguish
 Seco, secāre, sēcui, sectum, to cut
 Sepāro, āre, to separate
 Sēpōno, sēpōnere, sēpōsui, sēpōsitum, to reserve, to set aside
 Sequor, sequi, secūtus, to follow
 Servo, āre, to preserve
 Sicco, āre, to dry
 Signo, āre, to mark out, to stamp
 Sono, sonāre, sonui, sonītum, to sound
 Specto, āre, to pertain
 Spero, āre, to hope
 Spissesco, spissescere, to grow thick
 Stābīlio, īre, to establish
 Statuo, statuere, statui, statūtum, to determine
 Sterno, sternere, strāvi, strātum, to spread
 Subdūco, subducere, subduxi, subductum, to remove
 Subjicio, subjicere, subjēci, subjectum, to put under
 Sublīmo, āre, to sublime
 Subministro, āre, to supply, to apply
 Subnascor, subnasci, subnātus, to arise, to appear
 Subsīdo, subsīdere, subsīdi, subsestum, to sink down
 Sum, esse, fui, to be
 Superimpōno, superimpōnere, superimposui, superimpositum, to place upon
 Superinfundo, superinfundere, superinfudi, superinfusum, to pour upon

Supernato, āre, to float

Supĕro, āre, to exceed

Supersum, superesse, superfui, to remain

T.

Tego, tegĕre, texi, tectum, to cover

Teneo, ĕre, to keep, to hold

Tero, terĕre, trĭvi, trĭtum, to rub, to bruise

Timeo, timĕre, timui, to fear

Tracto, āre, to treat of

Trado, tradĕre, tradĭdi, tradĭtum, to present

Transeo, transĭre, transĭvi, transĭtum, to pass over

Transmitto, transmittĕre, transmĭsi, transmissum, to
transmit, to pass

V.

Vapōro, āre, to evaporate

Venio, venĭre, vĕni, ventum, to come

Verto, vertĕre, verti, versum, to turn

Video, vidĕre, vĭdi, vĭsum, to see

Videor, vidĕri, visus, to seem

Voco, āre, to call

Volo, velle, volui, to be willing

Uro, urĕre, ussi, ustum, to burn

Utor, uti, usus, to use, to employ

INDECLINABLE WORDS.

A.

A, prep. from*Ac, conj.* and, than, as*Accurāt-è, -iùs, -issimè adv.*
accurately*Ad, prep.* to, for or over*Aděò, adv.* so*Adhuc, adv.* yet, whilst*Alĭter, adv.* otherwise*Amplius, adv.* more*Ante, prep.* before*Antěa, adv.* formerly, be-
fore*Antěquàm, adv.* before*Aptissimè, adv.* most suit-
ably*Apud, prep.* with*Arctissimè, adv.* most close-
ly*Asperius, adv.* more severe-
ly*Assiduè, adv.* continually*Atque, conj.* and*Aut, conj.* either, or*Autem, conj.* but

B.

Benè, adv. well*Bis, adv.* twice*Brevi, adv.* soon after

C.

Cautè, adv. carefully*Celerrimè, adv.* very quick-
ly*Ut quàm celerrimè ebul-
liat liquor, that the li-
quor may boil as quickly
as possible**Cert-è, -iùs, -issimè, adv.*
certainly*Cit-o, -iùs, -issimè, adv.*
quickly*Quàm citissimè exsiccata,
dried as quickly as
possible**Circĭter, adv.* about*Contra, prep.* against*Crebrò, adv.* frequently*Cum, prep.* with*Cùm, adv. and conj.* when,
for as much as, since*Cur, adv.* why

D.

De, prep. of, concerning*Dein, adv.* afterwards

Deinde, *adv.* then

Denique, *adv.* finally

Diligent-er, -iùs, -issimè,
adv. diligently

Quàm diligentissimè, *as*
diligently as possible

Diu, *adv.* a long time

Diutius, *adv.* longer

Donec, *adv.* until

Dudum, *adv.* long ago

Dum, *adv.* whilst

E.

E, Ex, *prep.* from, out of

Eatenùs, *adv.* so far

Enim, *conj.* for

Et, *conj.* and

Etenim, *conj.* for

Etiam, *conj.* also

Etsi, *conj.* although

Exinde, *adv.* from that time

Extra, *prep.* without

F.

Facil-è, -iùs, -limè *adv.*
easily

Ferè, *adv.* almost

Fortè, *adv.* by chance

Frequentissimè, *adv.* very
frequently

G.

Gradatim, *adv.* gradually

H.

Hactenus, *adv.* thus far

Sed hæc hactenus, but on
this point enough has
been said

I.

Jam, *adv.* now, then

Ideo, *conj.* therefore

Igitur, *conj.* therefore

In, *prep.* in, into

Inconsultè, *adv.* unadvised-
ly

Indiès, *adv.* daily

Insüper, *conj.* moreover, be-
sides

Inter, *prep.* between, among
Misce inter se pulveres,
mix the powders toge-
ther

Interëa, *adv.* in the mean-
time

Intra, *prep.* within

Ita, *adv.* so, thus

Itaque, *conj.* therefore

Iterum, *adv.* again

Iterum et tertiò oleum des-
tillet, let the oil be twice
redistilled

L.

Levi-ter, -us, -ssimè, *adv.*
lightly

M.

Magis, *adv.* moreMalè, *adv.* ill, badlyManifestè, *adv.* clearlyMaximè, *adv.* mostMeritò, *adv.* deservedlyMinimè, *adv.* leastQuàm minimè profun-
dum, as shallow as
possibleMinus, *adv.* lessModice, *adv.* moderatelyModò, *adv.* only

N.

Ne, *adv.* not, lest, that not

Ne quis, that no one

Ne quidem, not even

Nec, } *adv.* neither, nor
Neque, }Nisi, *conj.* unlessNon, *adv.* notNondum, *adv.* not yetNunquam, *adv.* neverNuper, *adv.* lately

O.

Obnixius, *adv.* more earn-
estlyOmnino, *adv.* altogetherOptimè, *adv.* best, tho-
roughly

Donec quàm optimè mis-

ceantur, until they are
thoroughly mixed

P.

Palam, *prep.* openlyPaulatim, *adv.* by degreesPaulisper, *adv.* a little
while, a few minutesPaulò, *adv.* by a littlePenitùs, *adv.* entirelyPer, *prep.* through, dur-
ingPeritiùs, *adv.* more expert-
lyPlus, *adv.* morePlurimum, *adv.* very muchPost, *prep.* afterPostèa, *adv.* afterwardsPostquam, *adv.* after thatPostremò, } *adv.* lastly
Postremum, }Præcipuè, *adv.* especiallyPræsertim, *adv.* especiallyPrimò, } *adv.* in the first
Primum, } placePrius, *adv.* before, firstPriusquàm, *adv.* before
thatPromptiùs, *adv.* more rea-
dilyPrope, *prep.* nearProtinus, *adv.* instantlyProximè, *adv.* next

Q.

Quàm, *adv.* than, asQuamprimùm, *adv.* immediatelyQuantum, *adv.* as far as, as much asQuater, *adv.* four timesQue, *conj.* andQuì, *adv.* howQuidem, *adv.* indeedQuin, *adv.* but, thatQuomodo, *adv.* howQuoniam, *adv.* sinceQuot, *adv.* as, so manyQuotannis, *adv.* yearlyQuotidie, *adv.* dailyQuoties, *adv.* as often

R.

Rursùs, *adv.* again

S.

Sæp-è, -iùs, -issimè, *adv.* oftenSanè, *adv.* indeedSatis, *adv.* enoughSatiùs, *adv.* betterSecundum, *prep.* according toSed, *conj.* butSemper, *adv.* alwaysSensim, *adv.* by degrees, graduallySeparatim, *adv.* separatelySeu, *conj.* either, orSi, *conj.* ifSic, *adv.* soSimul, *adv.* at onceSimpliciùs, *adv.* more simplySive, *conj.* or, eitherSpontè, *adv.* naturallyStatim, *adv.* immediatelySub, *prep.* under, towards

Sub finem, towards the end

Subinde, *adv.* occasionallySuper, *prep.* upon

T.

Tamen, *conj.* yet, howeverTandem, *adv.* at lengthTertiò, *adv.* the third timeTotidem, *adv.* as manyToties, *adv.* so often, as oftenTransversim, *adv.* transverselyTum, *adv.* thenTum, *conj.* and also

U.

Ubi, *adv.* where, whenVel, *conj.* or, eitherVero, *conj.* butVidêlicet, *adv.* that is to sayVix, *adv.* scarcelyUlteriùs, *adv.* furtherUltra, *prep.* beyondUt, *conj.* that, to the end that

DIRECTIONS FOR PARSING,

AND A

SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

DIRECTIONS FOR PARSING.

SUBSTANTIVE.

NAME the Substantive ; its Declension, Gender, Number, and Case. Mention the Nominative and Genitive Singular, and point out the governing Word.

ADJECTIVE.

Name the Adjective, Pronoun, or Participle. Give the Number of its Terminations, and state with what Substantive it agrees : if an Adjective, how it is compared ; if a Participle, from what Verb it is derived.

VERB.

Name the Verb, and its Nominative. Enumerate its Person, Number, Tense, Mood, and Conjugation. State from what Verb it is derived. Specify its principal Parts, and the Case or Mood it governs.

PREPOSITION.

Name the Preposition, and the Case it governs.

RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

RULE 1. An Adjective, Pronoun, or Participle, agrees with its Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case.

RULE 2. The latter of two Substantives is put in the Genitive.

RULE 3. The Cause, Manner, and Instrument, are put in the Ablative.

RULE 4. The Prepositions *a* or *ab*, *cum*, *de*, *e* or *ex*, *in* signifying *in*, and *sub* signifying *under*, govern the Ablative.

RULE 5. The Prepositions *ad*, *ante*, *contra*, *intra*, *inter*, *per*, *post*, *prope*, *secundum*, *super*, *ultra*, *in* signifying *into*, and *sub* signifying *towards*, govern the Accusative.

RULE 6. A Substantive with a Participle whose case depends upon no other word is put in the Ablative Absolute.

RULE 7. A Verb agrees with its Nominative in Number and Person.

RULE 8. A Verb signifying *actively* governs the Accusative.

RULE 9. The Verbs *instilla*, *adhibe*, *admisce*, *adjice*, *injice*, *affunde*, *infunde*, *superinfunde*, *expone*, *impone*, *immitte*, *incoque*, *insperge*, and *redde*, govern the Accusative and Dative.

RULE 10. The Subjunctive Mood follows *si*, *donec*, *ut*, *ne*, *cum*, *antequam*, *postquam*, and *nisi*.

RULE 11. The latter of two Verbs is put in the Infinitive.

RULE 12. The Relative *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, is also an Adjective, and agrees in Gender, Number, and Case, with a Substantive understood.

RULE 13. An Adjective in the Neuter Gender without a Substantive governs the Genitive.

RULE 14. Two or more Substantives singular connected by the Conjunctions *et*, *ac*, *atque*, &c. require the Verb, Adjective, &c. in the plural.

 AXIOMS.

1. Every Adjective must have a Substantive expressed or understood.

2. Every Nominative must have a Verb expressed or understood.

3. Every finite Verb must have a Nominative expressed or understood.

RULE 1. An Adjective, Pronoun, or Participle, agrees with its Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case.

RULE 2. The latter of two Substantives is put in the Genitive.

RULE 3. The Cause, Manner, and Instrument, are put in the Ablative.

(Nouns begin with a *Capital Letter*. Adverbs and Conjunctions are put in *Italics*.)

Specify the *Noun*, the *Adjective*, *Adverb*, or *Conjunction*; and *Parse* carefully.

Aquâ tepidâ sæpius renovatâ,	with tepid Water often renewed.
Balneo aquoso,	in a watery Bath.
Balneo Arenæ,	in a Bath of Sand.
Chartâ bibulâ,	in bibulous Paper.
leni Calore,	with a gentle Heat.
Calore <i>circiter</i> Gradûs du-	with a Heat of about the
centesimi,	200th Degree.
nullo Discrimine,	with no Discrimination.
grandioribus Foraminibus,	with larger Holes.
Gradu ducentesimo duode-	with the 212th Degree.
cimo,	
Glacie <i>vel</i> Aquâ,	with Ice or Water.
Igne acerrimo,	with a very sharp Fire.
lento Igne,	with a slow Fire.
<i>nec</i> Imbribus <i>nec</i> Rore,	neither with Showers nor Dew.
Intervallis æqualibus,	at equal Distances.
Legibus Regni,	by the Laws of the Kingdom.
Mensurâ vitreâ, Intervallis	by a glass Measure marked
æqualibus signatâ,	at equal Distances.
eodem Modo,	in the same Manner.
Nominibus recentioribus,	by more recent Names.

Pistillo ligneo,	with a wooden Pestle.
Tempestate siccâ,	in a dry Season.
Thermometro Fahrenheitiano,	by Fahrenheit's Thermometer.
Vase benè obturato,	in a Vessel well stopped.
suo Vase,	in its own Vessel.

EXERCISE.

Aquâ..Aquâ calidâ..Calore *tam* leni..Congio..Cribro..
 Igne..Igne aperto..simili Modo..Oleo..Plumbo..Pondere..
 Prelo..Sordibus..Spathâ ligneâ..Usu.

RULE 4. The Prepositions *a* or *ab*, *cum*, *de*, *e* or *ex*, *in* signifying *in*, and *sub* signifying *under*, govern the Ablative.

Specify the *Noun*, the *Adjective*, the *Preposition*, *Adverb*, or *Conjunction*; and *Parse* carefully.

ab hujus Acidi Granis centum,	by a hundred Grains of this Acid.
a Parte oleosâ,	from the Oily Part.
a Rebus alienis <i>præsertim</i> externis,	from foreign Things especially external.
cum Aquâ <i>paulatim</i> instillatâ,	with Water gradually drop- ped in.
cum Arenâ albâ sordibus purgatâ,	with white Sand freed from impurities.
cum Calce superstite,	with the remaining Lime.
cum Aquæ Fluidunciâ,	with a Fluid ounce of Water.
cum Caricæ Fructu <i>et</i> Gly- cyrrhizæ Radice,	with the Fruit of Fig and the Root of Liquorice.

cum Ammoniæ Muriate, in
 Aquæ destillatæ Congio,
prius liquefactâ,
 cum parte Gummosâ,
 cum Oleo sulphurato,
 cum Oleis Carui, Menthæ pi-
 peritæ *et* viridis, Pimentæ
et Pulegii,

cum Antimonii Sulphureto
 præcipitato,
 de Syrupo simplici,
 ex Arenâ *paulatim* calefa-
 ciendâ,
 ex Cucurbitâ vitreâ,
 ex limpidò Liquore,
 e Locis *et* Solo,
 e Marmore albo *et* Acido
 sulphurico,
 ex parî Aquæ Mensurâ,

ex Aquæ Octariis quatuor,
 ex Linnæi Speciebus Planta-
 rum, à Willdenow editis,

in Arenâ siccâ,
 in Extractis omnibus præpa-
 randis,
 in Fundo Receptaculi,

in Lagenâ vitreâ,
 in Loco humido,
 in Locis *vel* Vasis aptis,
 in Mensuris Liquidorum,
 in Mortario lapideo,
 in Succo Limonum,
 in propriis Pericarpis,
 in Vase ferreo peramplo,
 in Vasis vitreis obturatis,
 sub Æthere,

with the Muriate of Ammo-
 nia first liquefied in a Gal-
 lon of distilled Water.

with the Gummy part.

with the sulphurated Oil.

with the Oils of Carraway,
 of pepper and spear Mint,
 of Pimento and Penny-
 royal.

with the precipitated Sulphu-
 ret of Antimony.

concerning simple Syrup.

from Sand gradually made
 hot.

from a glass Cucurbit.

from the clear Liquor.

from the Places and Soil.

from white Marble and sul-
 phuric Acid.

from a like Measure of
 Water.

from four Pints of Water.

from the Species of Plants
 of Linneus, edited by
 Willdenow.

in dry Sand.

in preparing all Extracts.

in the Bottom of the Re-
 ceiver.

in a glass Bottle.

in a moist Place.

in Places or fit Vessels.

in the Measures of Liquids.

in a stone Mortar.

in the Juice of Lemons.

in proper Pericarps.

in a very large iron Vessel.

in stopped glass Vessels.

under the Ether.

EXERCISE.

A Fæcibus..ab Igne..a Ligno..cum Acido sulphurico..
 cum Aquæ destillatæ Congiis duobus..cum Gummi-Resinâ..
 ..cum Aquæ Octario dimidio..cum Pulvere..cum Semini-
 bus..cum Semisse..cum Spiritu Myristicæ et Potassæ Sub-
 carbonate..cum Potassæ Supertartrate..cum Syrupō..ex
 Balneo Arenæ..ex Congio vinario..in Aceto..in Angliâ..
 in Aquâ destillatâ fervente..in Aquâ frigidâ..in Balneo
 aquoso..in Crucibulo..in Mortario fictili..in Mortario
 vitreo..in Aquæ Octariis tribus..in Aquæ Octariis quinque
 ..in Patinâ..in Principio..in Retortâ vitrea..in Succo
 Mori..in Vase ferreo nitido..in Vase idoneo..in Vase vitreo
 patulo..in Vasis clausis.

RULE 5. The Prepositions *ad, ante, contra, intra, inter, per, post, prope, secundum, super, ultra*, in signifying *into*, and *sub* signifying *towards*, govern the Accusative.

Specify the *Noun*, the *Adjective*, the *Preposition*, *Adverb*, or *Conjunction*; and *Parse* carefully.

ad Acidum saturandum,	to saturate the Acid.
ad idoneam Crassitudinem,	to a proper Consistency.
ad prohibendum Empyreuma,	to prevent Empyreuma.
ad eundem Gradum,	to the same Degree.
ad Ignem,	over the Fire.
ad Pilulas fingendas,	to form Pills.
ad Pulverem dejiciendum,	to throw down the Powder.
ad plenam Saturationem,	to a full Saturation.
ante Exsiccationem,	before the Drying.
inter se,	among themselves.
per Cribrum setaceum tenuis- simum,	through a very fine hair Sieve.
per Hebdomadas sex,	during six Weeks.
per aliquot Horas,	during some Hours.

per Linteum duplicatum
per Liquorem colatum,
per sextam Horæ Partem,

per Pannum gossipinum,
per quadrantem Horæ,

post Sublimationem,
prope Ignem,
secundum Linnæi Systema
Naturæ à Gmelin editum,

super Laminam ferream,
ultra Gradum quadringen-
tesimum,

in hanc Aquam,
in Crucibulum latum,
in Formas idoneas,
in Grana parvula,
in Laminas tenues,
in Squamas rubras,
in Vas amplum Aquâ plenum,

in Vas frigidarium amplum,
in Vesicam bubulam,
sub finem Coctionis,

through folded Linen.
through the strained Liquor.
during the sixth Part of an
Hour.

through a cotton Cloth.
during the fourth part of an
Hour.

after the Sublimation.
near the Fire.
according to the System of
Nature of Linneus, edited
by Gmelin.

upon an iron Plate.
beyond the 400th Degree.

into this Water.
into a broad Crucible.
into proper Forms.
into small Grains.
into thin Layers.
into red Scales.
into a large Vessel filled with
Water.

into a large cold Vessel.
into an ox-Bladder.
towards the end of the
Boiling.

EXERCISE.

At Succum saturandum..ad Fluiduncias sex..ad Gradum
trecentessimum prius calefactum..ad eundem Gradum..ad
Octarios duos..ad Aquæ destillatæ Pondus specificum..
per Cribum setaceum..per Horam dimidiam..per Pannum
cannabinum..per Quatriduum..per Triduum..per se..
post Destillationem..super Chartam bibulam..in Aquam
ferventem..in Arenam calefactam..in Frustula..in Pul-
verem subtilem..in Receptaculum vitreum et frigefactum
..in Receptaculum tubulatum..in Retortam ferream..in
Vas ferreum nitidum..in Vas vitreum altum..in Usum..
in Unum.

RULE 6. A Substantive with a Participle whose Case depends upon no other Word is put in the Ablative Absolute.

The Participles forming with Nouns the Ablative Absolute are the following, viz.

Abiectus, adjectus, injectus, rejectus, subjectus, adhibitus, admotus, remotus, affusus, effusus, superinfusus, aptatus, auctus, consumptus, demptus, direptus, emollitus, exceptus, expulsus, finitus, factus, inspersion, instillatus, interclusus, interpositus, lenitus, maceratus, subductus, implens.

Specify the *Noun, Adjective, or Participle*; the *Preposition, Adverb, or Conjunction*; Parse carefully, and construe the *Participle last*.

hâc Aquâ abjectâ,	this Water being thrown away.
adjectâ subinde Aquâ destillatâ,	distilled Water being occasionally added.
adjectâ, sub Finem, Parte resinosa,	the resinous Part being added towards the End.
adjectâ Potassæ Nitratis exsiccatae Uncia,	an Ounce of the dried Nitrate of Potash being added.
injecto Pulvere cribrato,	the sifted Powder being thrown in.
primo Octario rejecto,	the first Pint being rejected.
rejectâ Parte tenuiore supernatante,	the thinner supernatant Part being rejected.
Igni acri subjecto,	a sharp Fire being put under.
nullo Calore adhibito,	no Heat being applied.
admoto Igni,	the Fire being applied.
Vase remoto,	the Vessel being removed.
affusâ sæpius Aquâ fervente,	boiling Water being often poured on.

affuso Aquæ Octario dimidio,	half a Pint of Water being poured on.
effuso Liquore,	the Liquor being poured off.
effuso Liquore supernatante,	the supernatant Liquor being poured off.
superinfusâ <i>sapius</i> Aquâ,	Water being often poured on.
Retortâ aptatâ,	a Retort being fitted.
Calore <i>sensim</i> aucto,	the Heat being gradually increased.
Aquâ consumptâ,	the Water being evaporated.
demptis Acinīs,	the Stones being taken out.
Tunicis aridis direptis,	the dried Coats being taken off.
Igne emollīto,	the Fire being softened.
expulsâ Aquâ,	the Water being driven off.
finītâ Effervescentiâ,	Effervescence being finished.
facto <i>jam</i> Colore fusco-rubundo,	a brownish red Colour being already made.
instillato Liquore Ammonię,	Liquor of Ammonia being dropped in.
instillatâ <i>paulatim</i> reliquâ Aquâ,	the remaining Water being gradually dropped in.
intercluso Luminis <i>et</i> Humoris Accessu,	the Access of Light and Moisture being shut out.
brevi Morâ interpositâ,	a short Delay being interposed.
lenīto Calore,	the Heat being moderated.
Amygdalis maceratis,	the Almonds being macerated.
Igne subducto,	the Fire being removed.
Tincturę cujuslibet Guttis	nearly twice as many Drops
<i>fere bis totidem, quot</i> Aquę,	of any Tincture filling
eandem Mensuram im-	the same Measure as (<i>the</i>
plentibus,	<i>Drops</i>) of Water.

EXERCISE.

Adjecto Melle..adjecto Oleo Carui..adjecto Saccharo..
 adjecto Sapone..adjectâ Glycyrrhizę Radice..adjectâ
 Ferri Sulphate..Igne subjecto..Calore Gradus trecentesimi
 adhibito *et paulatim* aucto..nullâ Coctione adhibitâ..affusâ
 Aquâ..effusâ Aquâ..effuso Liquore..superinfusâ Aquâ..
 Calore aucto..demptis Pelliculis..Ebullitione finītâ..instil-
 lato Melle..instillato Syrupo.

VERBS.

MOST of the Verbs in the Pharmacopœia are in the second person singular of the Imperative Mood, and have their Nominative Case (*Tu*) understood.

The first person singular and the second person plural are never used.

Colaveris, the second person singular of the Future Subjunctive, is found twice; its Nominative *Tu* is understood.

The third person singular and plural has its Nominative generally expressed, sometimes understood.

The first person plural is seldom used; its Nominative (*Nos*) is sometimes expressed.

A particular Enumeration of the Verbs in the Pharmacopœia.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

ACTIVE.—3*d* person singular. Restat, debet, habet, remanet, frigescit, ebullit, prodit, est, inest, potest, fit.

3*d* person plural. Debent, sunt, possunt, fiunt.

1*st* person plural. Designamus, adhibemus, intelligimus, præcipimus, ponimus, dispertimus.

PASSIVE.—3*d* pers. sing. Notatur, vocatur, adhibetur, obtinetur, exponitur, imponitur.

3*d* pers. plu. Æstimantur, designantur, præparantur, servantur, saturantur, sequuntur.

DEPONENT.—1*st* pers. pl. Utimur, Metimur.

3*d* pers. pl. Nascentur.

IMPERSONAL.—3*d* pers. sing. Oportet, agitur.

PERFECT TENSE.

ACTIVE.—*1st pers. pl.* Apposuimus, fluximus, præcepimus.

PASSIVE.—*3d pers. sing.* Destillatum est, sublimatum est, adhibita est, definitus est.

3d pers. plu. Imposita sunt.

IMPERSONAL.—*3d pers. sing.* Consuetum est, præceptum est.

FUTURE TENSE.

ACTIVE.—*3d pers. sing.* Reddet.

IMPERS.—*3d pers. sing.* Oportēbit.

Imperative Mood.

ACTIVE.—*2d pers. sing.* Agita, cola, lava, liqua, macera, obtura, præpara, seca, separa, serva, conserva, sicca, exsicca, sublima, subministra, auge, misce, immisce, move, remove, ablue, aufer, comprime, exprime, concide, contunde, conjice, rejice, coque, decoque, effunde, exime, liquefac, recipe, reconde, scinde, sepone, sume, consume, tege, contege, tere, contere, trans mitte, ure,

instillâ, adhibe, admisce, adjice, injice, affunde, infunde, superinfunde, expone, impone, immitte, incoque, insperge, redde.

3d pers. sing. Destillet, vaporet, liquescat.

3d pers. pl. Destillent.

PASSIVE.—*3d pers. sing.* Servetur, augeatur, consumatur.

3d pers. pl. Conserventur.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

ACTIVE.—*3d pers. sing.* Excitet, restet, superet, supernatet, appareat, candeat, habeat, impleat, ascendat, contegat, excedat, incipiat, incalcescat, intumescat, mollescat, rubescat, spisescat, subsidat, abeat, coeat, prodeat, transeat, ebulliat, sit, possit, insit, fiat, liquefiat.

3d pers. pl. Habeant, albescant, concrecant, indurescant, lentescant, maturescant, mollescant, exserant, subsidant, coeant, prodeant, sint, possint, fiant.

PASSIVE.—3*d pers. sing.* Exsiccetur, liquetur, mutetur, saturetur, separetur, siccetur, abluatur, eluatur, conspiciatur, demittatur, dejiciatur, seponatur, restituatur.

3*d pers. pl.* Excitentur, misceantur, videantur, conspiciantur.

DEPONENT.—3*d pers. sing.* Nascatur, subnascatur.

IMPERSONAL.—3*d pers. sing.* Supersit.

PERFECT TENSE.

PASSIVE.—3*d pers. sing.* Aptatum sit, exsiccatum sit, indicatum sit, consumptus sit.

3*d pers. pl.* Recepta sint.

FUTURE TENSE.

ACTIVE.—2*d pers. sing.* Colaveris.

3*d pers. sing.* Cessaverit, refrixerit, subsederit, abierit.

3*d pers. pl.* Cessaverint, refrixerint, inceperint, coierint, cæperint.

PASSIVE.—3*d pers. sing.* Exsiccatum fuerit, absumptum fuerit, consumptus fuerit, expulsum fuerit, ustum fuerit.

3*d pers. pl.* Servata fuerint, decerpta fuerint, electæ fuerint, expassi fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

ACTIVE.—Colare, designare, servare, intumere, adjicere, decidere, pendere, exire, prodire, esse

PASSIVE.—Agitari, præparari, purificari, separari, servari, colligi, teri.

* * * The Student is *again* advised to *Parse* carefully every word; and to apply, in every instance, the *Rules of Construction*.

RULE 7. A Verb agrees with its Nominative in Number and Person.

RULE 8. A Verb signifying actively governs the Accusative.

Mensura Liquidorum dispar est,
fallax et incertus est Gutta-
rum Numerus,
ubi Herba recens adhibetur,

Acidum Carbonicum facili-
limè obtinetur,
quoties fit Mentio Ponderis
specifici,
Res Chemicæ designantur,

Medicamenta seu præparan-
tur sive servantur,

Grana saturantur,
Congius habet Octarios octo,
Congius vinarius definitus
est,

Liquorem adhuc calentem cola
Pulverem demissum lava,
Scillæ Radicem transversim
seca,

separa Pulveris misti uncias
decem,

Octarios sex proximè destil-
latos serva,

Vegetabilia, leviter strata,
quàm citissimè exsicca,

Ignem subministra,
Liquores calentes misce,
Citratem Calcis ablue,
Pelliculam aufer,
Fructuum maturorum et re-
centium Pulpam vel Suc-
cum exprime,

the Measure of Liquids is unequal.

the Number of Drops is fallacious and uncertain.

when a fresh Herb is employed.

Carbonic Acid is very easily obtained.

as often as Mention is made of specific Weight.

Chemical Things are designated.

Medicines are either prepared or kept.

Grains are saturated.

a Gallon has eight Pints.

the wine Gallon has been defined.

strain the Liquor whilst hot.
wash the precipitated Powder
cut transversely the Root of Squill.

separate ten ounces of the mixed Powder.

preserve the six Pints next distilled.

dry as quickly as possible the Vegetables, lightly spread out.

apply the Fire.

mix the hot Liquors.

wash the Citrate of Lime.

remove the Pellicle.

press out the Pulp or Juice of ripe and fresh Fruits.

Liquorem superstitem rejice,
 Semina paulisper coque,
 Liquorem *adhuc* acidum effunde,
 Oleum æthereum separatum exime,
 Radices reconde,
 Fructus pulposos sepone,
 Liquorem supernatantem effusum consume,
 Aquam *adhuc* turbidam supernatantem trans mitte,
 destillet Acidum nitricum,
 destillet Hydrargyri purificatum,
 destillent Ætheris fluiduncie duodecim,
 transeat Acidum muriaticum destillatum,
 vaporet Liquor,
 Alumen liquecat,
 servetur hoc Extractum molle,
 conserventur Syrupi,
 consumatur Liquor,
 augeatur Ignis,
 fiat Syrupus,

reject the remaining Liquor.
 boil the Seeds a little while.
 pour off the Liquor whilst acid.
 Take out the separated ethereal Oil.
 lay up the Roots.
 set by the pulpy Fruits.
 evaporate the poured-off supernatant Liquor.
 transmit the supernatant Water whilst turbid.
 let the nitric Acid distil.
 let the purified Mercury distil.
 let 12 ounces of Ether distil.
 let the distilled muriatic Acid pass over.
 let the Liquor evaporate.
 let the Alum liquefy.
 let this Extract be kept soft.
 let Syrupus be kept.
 let the Liquor be evaporated.
 let the Fire be increased.
 let a Syrup be made.

EXERCISE.

Acidi muriatici Pondus specificum est. . Sodæ Subcarbonatis Crystallorum Grana centum viginti quatuor saturantur. . Tincturam et Decoctum *separatim* cola. . Testas Sordibus prius purgatas lava. . Crystallos liqua—Potassæ Subcarbonatem, Magnesiæ Sulphatem *separatim* liqua. . Opium *quàm diligentissimè* separa. . Crystallos, Chartâ bibulâ, involutas et compressas exsicca. . Cuprum ammoniatum, Chartâ bibulâ, involutum exsicca. . Sulphuretum Antimonii, Liquorem Potassæ et Aquam misce. . Ceram liquefactam misce. . Vas remove. . Res alienas Hordei Seminibus adhærentes *primum* ablue. . Adipem concide. . Potassæ Supertartratem coque. . decoque Liquorem Potassæ. . Ætherem rectificatum supernatantem effunde. . Sarsaparillæ Radicem exime. . Elaterii

Pepones maturos scinde..recipe Aceti Congium..Humorem consume..Liquores omnes, in unum, mistos consume..Pulpas contere..Acidum carbonicum trans mitte..destillet Acidum aceticum dilutum..destillet Congius..destillet Tinctura..destillent Liquoris Ammoniæ Fluidunciæ duodecim..destillent Octarii quatuor..Aqua servetur..servetur Opium molle.

RULE 9. The Verbs *instilla, adhibe, admisce, adjice, injice, affunde, infunde, superinfunde, expone, impone, immitte, incoque, insperge, redde*, govern the Accusative and Dative.

Vasi huic aperto Calorem Gra-	apply a Heat of the 600th
dûs sexcentesimali adhibe,	Degree to this open Vessel.
Liquori colato Spiritum ad-	add the Spirit to the strained
jice,	Liquor.
Succi defæcati Octario Zin-	add the Root of Ginger and
giberis Radicem et Pi-	the Berries of Pimento to
mentæ Baccas adjice,	a Pint of the clear Juice.
Spiritui injice Potassæ Sub-	throw in a Pound of the Sub-
carbonatis Libram ad Gra-	carbonate of Potash, first
dum trecentesimalum priûs	melted to the 300th De-
liquefactam,	gree, to the Spirit.
Pulveri exsiccato superin-	pour the dilute sulphuric
funde Acidum sulphuri-	Acid upon the dried Pow-
cum dilutum,	der.
Adipi incoque Sambuci	boil the Flowers of Elder in
Flores,	the Lard.

EXERCISE.

Adjice Calcem, affusâ Aquâ, resolutam..Adjice Potassæ Supertartratem, in Pulverem, tritam.. Acidum Aquæ paulatim adjice.. Ammoniæ Subcarbonati adjice Acidum.. Liquori Magnesiæ Sulphatis reliquam Aquam adjice.. Aquæ, Balneo aquoso, calefactæ Rhæados Petala paulatim adjice.. Liquori frigefacto adjice Spiritum Lavandulæ compositum.. Oleo, in Vase ferreo peramplo, calefacto Sulphur paulatim injice.. Vasi vitreo Arenæ imposito Benzoinum immitte.. Tum superinfunde Acidum sulphuricum, Aquæ destillatæ ferventis Congio, dilutum.. Calci superinfunde Aquæ Octarium.. Ferri Subcarbonati superinfunde Acidum muriaticum.

RULE 10. The Subjunctive Mood generally follows *si*, *donec*, *ut*, *ne*, *cum*, *antequam*, *postquam*, and *nisi*.

si Acidum dilutum quodlibet
instillatum Bullulas ex-
citet,

Calor Gradum quinquagesi-
mum *non* superet,
donec Pellicula supernatet,
donec Sal exsicceatur,
ut Color *non* mutetur,

donec Acidum saturatur,
ut sicceatur Argenti Nitras,

donec Pellicula appareat,
donec Pulpa idoneam Crassi-
tudinem habeat,
donec Nihil *amplius* ascendat,
antequam Caules *aut* Folia
exserant,
donec Retorta rubescat,
ut subsidat Calcis Tartras,

ut demittatur Sulphur,

ut Pulpa eluatur,

donec Nihil dejiciatur,
ut idonea Crassitudo resti-
tuatur,

ne quis Error nascatur,
donec Pellicula subnascatur,
ut subsidant Fæces,
donec Sal, in Grana parvula,
abeat,
donec Oleum et Plumbi Oxy-
dum coeant,

if any diluted Acid being
dropped in excite Bub-
bles.

the Heat may not exceed
the 50th Degree.
until the Pellicle float.
until the Salt be dried.
that the Colour may not be
changed.

until the Acid be saturated.
that the Nitrate of Silver
may be dried.

until a Pellicle appear.
until the Pulp may have a
proper consistence.
until Nothing more ascend.
before the Stalks or Leaves
shoot forth.

until the Retort become Red.
that the Tartrate of Lime
may subside.

that the Sulphur may be
precipitated.

that the Pulp may be washed
out.

until Nothing be thrown down.
that a proper Consistence
may be restored.

lest any Error arise.

until a Pellicle arise.

that the Dregs may subside.

until the Salt pass off into
small Grains.

until the Oil and Oxide of
Lead unite.

Gummi-Resinæ *facilè* liquescentes purificari possunt, Præparata acida, alkalina, terrea, metallica, *tum* Sales omnis Generis servare oportet,

donec Pars aliqua gravior transire incipiat,

donec Vapor ruber prodire cessaverit,

hujus Liquoris Octarius pendere debet Uncias sedecim.

Gum Resins easily melting may be purified.

it is necessary to preserve acid, alkaline, earthy, metallic Preparations, also Salts of every Kind.

until some heavier Part begin to pass over.

until a red Vapour shall have ceased to arise.

a Pint of this Liquor ought to weigh 16 Ounces.

RULE 12. The Relative *qui, quæ, quod*, is also an Adjective, and agrees in Gender, Number, and Case, with a Substantive understood.

Many other Pronouns and Adjectives are used in a similar manner—viz. *hic, hæc, hoc; is, ea, id; alius, alia, aliud; colatus, contusus, destillatum; ille, illa, illud; immaturus, maturus, siccus, integer, purus, optimus, dimidium, residuum, reliquum.*

The Noun understood is in *Italics*.

qui (Calor) notatur,
qui (Sal) restat,
qui (Liquor) restat,
quem (Congium) sic disper-
 timus,
 eodem Modo quo (*Modo*),

quibus (Octariis) adjectis,

quæ (Citras) remanet,

which (Heat) is marked.

which (Salt) remains.

which (Liquor) remains.

we thus divide which (*Gallon*).

in the same Manner, in which (*Manner*).

which (*Pints*) being thrown away.

which (*Citrate*) remains.

quæ (*Aqua*) prodit,
 quæ (*Pars*) conspiciatur,
 quæ (*Aqua*) adhibita est,
 quam (*Pulpam*) exprime,
 in quam (*Arenam*),
 ex quâ (*Materiâ*),
 eâ Tempestate quâ (*Tempestate*),
 si quæ (*Fæces*) sint,
 quæ (*Gummi Resinæ*) electæ fuerint,
 quæ (*Aquæ*) sequuntur,
 quas (*Radices*) præcepimus,
 quibus (*Notis*),
 quod (*Pondus*) vocatur,
 si quod (*Acidum*) sit,
 quod (*Opium*) aptum sit,
 quod (*Alcohol*) servandum est,
 quod (*Acidum*) inest,
 quod (*Tartarum*) prius ustum fuerit,
 cuius (*Receptaculi*) Calor,
 cui (*Vasi*) sit,
 cui (*Receptaculo*) aptatum sit,
 de quo (*Pondere*),
 quæ (*Nomina*) imposita sunt,
 quæ (*Vegetabilia*) servata fuerint,
 nova quædam (*Nomina*) finximus,
 quæ (*Nomina*) brevis usus reddet facilia,
 in quibus (*Vasis*),
 cum hoc (*Liquore*),
 hæc (*Aqua*) vaporet et seponatur,

which (*Water*) arises.
 which (*Part*) may be seen.
 which (*Water*) has been employed.
 press out which (*Pulp*).
 into which (*Sand*).
 out of which (*Material*).
 in that Season in which (*Season*).
 if any (*Dregs*) may be.
 which (*Gum Resins*) shall have been chosen.
 which (*Waters*) follow.
 we have ordered which (*Roots*).
 by which (*Marks*).
 which (*Weight*) is called.
 if any (*Acid*) may be.
 which (*Opium*) may be fit.
 which (*Alcohol*) is to be preserved.
 which (*Acid*) is present.
 which (*Tartar*) shall first have been burnt.
 the Heat of which (*Receiver*).
 let there be to which (*Vessel*).
 let there be fitted to which (*Receiver*).
 concerning which (*Weight*).
 which (*Names*) have been imposed.
 which (*Vegetables*) shall have been preserved.
 we have devised certain new (*Names*).
 a short Use will render which (*Names*) easy.
 in which (*Vessels*).
 with this (*Liquor*).
 let this (*Water*) evaporate and be set aside.

*ut quàm celerrimè ebulliat Li-
quor transeatque Æther,*

*donec Vapor ruber prodeat,
donec Potassa liquefiat,*

*cum duo Ponderum Genera
recepta sint,
donec Ebullitio cessaverit,*

*donec crassior Pars subse-
derit,*

*donec omnis Humor consump-
tus sit,*

*donec Hydrargyri Sulphas ex-
siccata fuerit,*

*postquam Flores expansi fue-
rint,*

*Anisi et Carui Semina, An-
themidis et Lavandulæ
Flores, Juniperi et Pimen-
tæ Baccæ, Rosmarini Ca-
cumina, et reliquorum Her-
bæ recentes adhibenda
sunt,*

*decerpenda sunt Vegetabilia
Semina colligenda sunt,*

*Radices pleræque effodiendæ
sunt,*

Gummi Resinæ habendæ sunt,

*Confectiones humectandæ
sunt,*

Flores legendi sunt.

that the Liqueur may boil as
quickly as possible, and
the Ether may pass over.

until a Red Vapour arise.

until the Potash become li-
quid.

as two Kinds of Weights have
been received.

until Ebullition shall have
ceased.

until the thicker Part shall
have subsided.

until all Moisture have been
evaporated.

until the Sulphate of Mercury
shall have been dried.

after the Flowers shall have
been expanded.

the Seeds of Anise and Car-
raway, the Flowers of Cha-
momile and Lavender, the
Berries of Juniper and Pi-
mento, the Tops of Rose-
mary, and the fresh Herbs
of the remainder, are to
be employed.

Vegetables are to be gathered.

Seeds are to be collected.

most Roots are to be dug
out.

Gum Resins are to be es-
teemed

Confections are to be moist-
ened.

Flowers are to be gathered.

EXERCISE.

*Donec Acidum aceticum dilutum instillatum nullas Bul-
lulas excitet. donec liquetur Hydrargyrum et Materia alba
restet. donec Pellicula appareat. donec Arsenicum omne*

liquetur..donec Bullulæ nullæ non amplius excitentur..
 donec Oxydum Hydrargyri cinereum subsidat..
 nigra intumescat..
 ..donec Globuli non amplius conspiciantur..
 gyrum in Squamas rubras abierit..
 sumptus fuerit..
 fuerit..

Ut supernatet Pars oleosa..ut liquetur Sal..ut iterum
 prodeant Crystalli..ut Pars resinosa subsidat..ut fiat Pulvis
 subtilis..ut Oxydum Zinci penitus dejiciatur..ut fiant
 Crystalli..ut spissescat Liquor..ne Calor Gradum centesi-
 mum vigesimum excedat..ne fiat Inflammatio.

RULE 11. The latter of Two Verbs is put in the Infinitive.

plus Calcis adjicere oportebit *et iterum* colare,

it will be necessary to add more Lime, and again to strain.

oportebit *autem* paululum Aquæ ferventis adjicere, Tincturæ omnes præparari *et sæpius* agitari debent, Cortices colligi debent, quamque Mensuram designare consuetum est, antequam è Plantâ decidere inceperint, ubi Bullulæ exire cessaverint,

but it will be necessary to add a little boiling Water. all Tinctures ought to be prepared and frequently shaken. Barks ought to be collected. it has been customary to designate every Measure. before they shall have begun to fall down from the Plant. when Bubbles shall have ceased to arise.

donec intumére cæperint,

until they shall have begun to swell.

Potassæ Subcarbonas præparari potest, Cretam præparari præcépimus,

Subcarbonate of Potash may be prepared. we have directed Chalk to be prepared.

hunc (*Pulverem*) conjice,
 hanc (*Potassam*) effunde,
 has (*Crystallos*) exsicca,
 hoc (*Oxydum*) lava,
 si ea (*Aqua*) ferè omnis fuerit
 absumpta,
 Calor lenis eum (*Calorem*)
 indicat,
 eam (*Aquam*) cola,
 istum (*Calorem*) intelligimus,
 ponimus id (*Pondus*).
 id (*Vas*) obtura
 alia (*Mensura*) Cerevisiæ, alia
 Vino propria,
 colato (*Liquori*) Spiritum
 adjice,
 colatum (*Liquorem*) consume
 adeo ut dum frigescit fiant
 Crystalli,
 contusam (*Radicem*) Liquori
 redde,
 contusa (*Semina*) Liquori
 redde,
 destillatum (*Ætherem*) agita,
 illis (*Vegetabilibus*) exceptis,
 si immaturi (*Fructus*) sint vel
 maturi et sicci,
 ut integræ (*Aquæ*) conser-
 ventur,
 ut puræ (*Crystalli*) sint,
 hoc (*Decoctum*) consumatur,
 illa (*Tinctura*) destillet,
 pro optimis (*Gummi Resinis*),
 nos priore (*Pondere*) utimur,

throw this (*Powder*).
 pour off this (*Potash*).
 dry these (*Crystals*).
 wash this (*Oxyde*).
 if nearly all that (*Water*) shall
 have been evaporated.
 a gentle Heat indicates that
 (*Heat*).
 strain that (*Water*).
 we mean that (*Heat*).
 we suppose that (*Weight*).
 cover that (*Vessel*).
 one (*Measure*) appropriated
 to Beer, another to Wine.
 add the Spirit to the strained
 (*Liquor*).
 evaporate the strained (*Li-*
quor), so that whilst it
 cools Crystals may form.
 put back the bruised (*Root*)
 to the Liquor.
 put back the bruised (*Seeds*)
 to the Liquor.
 shake the distilled (*Æther*).
 those (*Vegetables*) being ex-
 cepted.
 if they (the *Fruits*) are un-
 ripe, or ripe and dry.
 that they (the *Waters*) may
 be kept good.
 that they (the *Crystals*) may
 be pure.
 let this (*Decoction*) be eva-
 porated, let that (*Tinc-*
ture) distil.
 as the best (*Gum Resins*).
 we use the former (*Weight*).

GERUNDS.

Cavendo, (from <i>Caveo</i>),	by taking Care.
Injiciendo, (from <i>Injicio</i>),	by Throwing in.
Tenendo, (from <i>Teneo</i>),	by Holding.
inter Destillandum, (from <i>Destillo</i>),	whilst Distilling.
inter Macerandum, (from <i>Macero</i>),	whilst Macerating.
inter Terendum, (from <i>Tero</i>),	whilst Rubbing.

EXERCISE.

Liquori qui restat in Retortâ *rursus* Spiritûs rectificati Uncias duodecim affunde. . Citratem Calcis quæ remanet ablue. . Aqua, quæ prodit, servetur. . Aquarum, quæ sequuntur singulis Congiis adjice Spiritûs tenuioris Fluiduncias quinque, *ut* integræ conserventur. . Radices quas recentes servari præcepimus, reconde. . *ut* Acidum, *si* quod sit, *penitûs* abluatur. . ad Acidum, quod inest, saturandum. . destillet Alcohol quod servandum est. . in Receptaculum cujus Calor Gradum 50mum. *non* superet. . in Vas vitreum altum cui Os angustum *et* Fundus latior sit. . in Receptaculum tubulatum cui aptatum sit Vas recipiens Glacie *vel* Aquâ refrigeratum. . de quo agitur. . Liquorem cola *et* cum hoc Mannam *et* Saccharum misce. . *donec* Hydrargyri Sulphas exsiccata fuerit; hanc, *ubi* refrixerit, contere. . hoc (*Ferrum*) in Pulverem tere. . horum quodvis in Alembicum immitte. . *cum* Calorem ferventem præcipimus, istum intelligimus, qui notatur Gradu ducentesimo duodecimo. . Cuius *vero* lenis eum indicat qui est inter Gradum nonagesimum et centesimum. . *si* ea *ferè* omnis, quæ in Principio adhibita est, ante Finem Coctionis fuerit absumpta. . *quoties* fit Mentio Ponderis specifici ponimus id de quo agitur esse Caloris Gradûs quinquagesimi quinti eumque consume. . Liquorem cola *et* colatum decoque. . *si* minus puræ (*Gummi-Resinæ*) esse videantur. . *nisi* aliter indicatum sit.

RULE 13. An Adjective in the neuter Gender without a Substantive governs the Genitive.

The Adjectives in the neuter Gender without a Substantive are the following—viz. *exiguum, paululum, quid, quod, quodvis, plus, quantum, tantum.*

RULE 14. Two or more Substantives singular connected by the Conjunctions, *et, ac, atque, &c.* require the Adjective in the Plural.

Opio adjice exiguum Aquæ,	add a little of Water to the Opium.
insperso exiguo Aquæ,	a little of Water being sprinkled on.
Cretæ adjice Aquæ paululum,	add a little of Water to the Chalk.
eique adhuc ferventi instilla paulatim Acidi sulphurici quantum satis sit ad Pulverem dejiciendum,	into it, whilst boiling, drop in gradually as much as may be sufficient of sulphuric Acid to precipitate the Powder.
ne quid Cupri aut Plumbi insit in Materiâ,	lest any of Copper or Lead be present in the Material.
Calci adjice Aquæ quod reliquum est,	add that which is left of the Water to the Lime.
Oleo affunde tantum Aquæ ut supersit quod satis sit ad prohibendum Empyreuma,	pour so much of Water upon the Oil that there may remain that which is sufficient to prevent Empyreuma.
effuso Spiritui adjice Potassæ Subcarbonatis quod reliquum est, ad eundem Gradum, calefactum,	add that which is left of the Subcarbonate of Potash, heated to the same Degree, to the poured off Spirit.
ubi Res quælibet, suo Vase contenta, aut Aquæ ipsi ferventi aut ejus Vaporis exponitur, ut incalescat,	when any thing, contained in its own Vessel, is exposed, either to boiling Water itself, or to the Vapour of it, that it may become hot.

<i>dein Calori gradatim</i> aucto expone,	then expose to a Heat gradually increased.
<i>Pici et Ceræ simul liquefactis, arida (Negotia) in pulverem trita, Oleum Olivæ et Aquam</i> adjice,	add the dried (<i>Substances</i>) rubbed into Powder, the Oil of Olive, and the Water, to the Pitch and Wax melted together.

EXERCISE.

eique instilla Acidi muriatici quantum satis sit *ut* demittatur Sulphur. .insperso exiguo Aquæ. .Aquæ quod reliquum est Liquori colato adjice. .hunc *paulatim et* ex Intervallis Liquori Potassæ Subcarbonatis adjice. .Adipi incoque Sambuci Flores *donec* friabiles fiant. .his, ubi refrixerint, Sodæ Muriatem adjice. .*eique* admisce Liquoris Calcis quantum satis sit, ad Acidum, quod inest, saturandum. .Aquæ adjice quantum id contegat. .*ut* supersit quod satis sit. .quod sublimatum est Chartâ bibulâ involutum comprime. .Aquæ quod reliquum est infunde. .quod restat in Pulverem tere et Crucibulo idoneo immitte. .in quam (*Arenam*) Res quælibet suo Vase contenta, imponitur. .*Antequam* è Planta decidere inceperint. .*donec* intumere ceperint. .his Terebinthinam et Oleum *statim* misce. .hisque inter se mistis Spiritum et Aquam affunde. .Emplastro *et* Adipi *simul* liquefactis, ex ab Igne, remotis, paulò *antequam* concrevant Cantharidem insperge. .horum quodvis in Alembicum immitte. .Ferro superinfunde Acidum *et* Aquam inter se mista. .*tum* cætera contrita adjice. .omnia *simul* contunde *donec* Corpus unum sit.

A SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PREFACE TO THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

The Substantive begins with a *Capital Letter*—
Adverbs and Conjunctions are put in *Italics*.

RULE 3.

paucis Maculis,	with a few Mistakes.
Experimentis,	by Experiments.
Principiis novis firmioribus	upon new, firmer, deeper
altioribus,	principles.
Erroribus,	from Errors.
Loco,	from the Place.
Voce unâ <i>atque</i> alterâ,	in one Word <i>and</i> another (<i>in</i>
	<i>a few names</i>).
Usu <i>et</i> Autoritate,	by Use <i>and</i> Authority.

RULE 4.

a Rege <i>et</i> Senatu,	by the King <i>and</i> Parliament.
ab Usu populari,	from popular Use.
ab universâ Chemicorum	from the universal Custom
Consuetudine,	of Chemists.
ab omnibus,	by all (<i>Persons</i>).
a crebrâ Pharmacopœiarum	from the frequent change of
mutatione,	Pharmacopœias.
a priorum Incœptis,	from the Undertakings of
	former (<i>Ages</i>).

cum summâ Diligentîâ,
cum perfectiore nostræ Artis
Disciplinâ,
cum Tenebris,

cum Labore summo,
cum rectâ Ratione,
in Compositione,
in eo Genere,
in hoc Opere perficiendo,
in hac unâ Parte,
pro Arbitrio,

with the greatest Diligence.
with the more perfect Dis-
cipline of our Art.
with the Darknesses (*Ignorance*).
with the greatest Labour.
with right Reason.
in Composition.
in that Kind.
in perfecting this Work.
in this one Part.
according to our Judgment.

RULE 5.

ad Medicinam,
ad Mutationem,
ad singula *certiùs promptiùs-*
que conficienda,

adhocOpusrecognoscendum,
contra omnium Physicorum
Autoritatem,
in Annos singulos,
In rudis Ingenii Crimen,

in Partes,
in meliorem (*Disciplinam*),
intra paucos hos Annos,

to Medicine.
to the Change.
to the *more certainly and speedily* compounding each
(*Medicine*).
to revise this Work.
against the Authority of all
Naturalists.
in every Year.
into the Reproach of an un-
cultivated Understanding.
into Parts.
into a better (*Discipline*).
within these few Years.

RULE 6.

Annis viginti duobus *vix*
elapsis,
Quibus perpensis,

twenty-two Years having
scarcely elapsed.
which (*things*) being well
considered.

VERBS.

An Enumeration of the Verbs in the Preface to
the Pharmacopœia.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

ACTIVE.—*3d pers. sing.* attinet, spectat, est, superest.
1st pers. plur. speramus.

PASSIVE.—*3d pers. sing.* videtur.

DEPONENT.—*3d pers. sing.* amplectitur.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

ACTIVE.—*3d pers. sing.* abhorrebat, discutebat, fugabat,
 postulabat, recludebat.

3d pers. plur. congruebant.

DEPONENT.—*3d pers. sing.* exoriebatur.

PERFECT TENSE.

ACTIVE.—*3d pers. sing.* accessit, comprobavit, declinavit,
 edocuit, exposuit, imposuit, induxit, potuit,
 repērit, rejēcit.

1st pers. plur. detrectavimus, duximus, intendi-
 mus, invenimus, instituimus, maluimus, po-
 tuimus, putavimus, restitimus, statuimus.

3d pers. plur. contulerunt.

PASSIVE.—*3d pers. sing.* illustrata est, præscripta est.

1st pers. pl. ausi sumus.

DEPONENT.—*3d pers. sing.* scrutata est.

IMPERSONAL.—*3d pers. sing.* fefellit.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

ACTIVE.—3*d pers. plur.* excogitaverant, imposuerant.

IMPERS.—3*d pers. sing.* persuasum erat.

FUTURE TENSE.

PASSIVE.—3*d pers. plur.* comparabuntur.

Subjunctive Mood

PRESENT TENSE.

ACTIVE.—3*d pers. sing.* impediāt, possit, reputet, sit.

1*st pers. plur.* confidamus, designemus, iudicemus, moveamus, perpendamus, timeamus.

3*d pers. plur.* conducant, sint.

PASSIVE.—3*d pers. plur.* componantur, indicentur, videantur.

IMPERS.—3*d pers. sing.* existimetur.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

ACTIVE.—3*d pers. sing.* jaceret, ostenderet, esset.

1*st pers. plur.* ederemus, provideremus.

3*d pers. plur.* convenirent.

PASSIVE.—3*d pers. sing.* verteretur.

PERFECT TENSE.

ACTIVE.—3*d pers. sing.* commutaverit, didicerit, exploraverit, fuerit, voluerit.

3*d pers. pl.* fuerint.

PASSIVE.—3*d pers. sing.* efflagitata fuerit.

Infinitive Mood.

ACTIVE.—*Present Tense*, admittēre, apponēre, assignare, dare, discedēre, dissentire, dividēre, facēre, incurrēre, mutare, notare, provenire, præstare, reddēre, retinēre, sonare, esse.

Perfect Tense, adhibuisse, admisisse.

Future Tense, satisfacturos esse, fore.

PASSIVE.—*Present Tense*, addi, dari, emendari, fieri, reddi.

Future Tense, offensum iri.

DEPONENT.—*Present Tense*, loqui.

Adjectives and Pronouns are frequently used without their Substantives. The Nouns with which they agree are generally included in a *Parenthesis*, and printed in *Italics*.

Each word should be carefully *Parsed*, and the *Rules of Construction* ought *invariably to be applied*.

Philosophiæ Lux nova exoriebatur, quæ (*Lux*) pristinæ Disciplinæ Nubila discutiebat,

Neque à priorum (Ætatum) Incœptis hæc Ætas nostra declinavit, quin et Morborum quorundam Signa accuratiùs exposuit, et quibusdam (Morbis) Remedia magis idonea reperit, tum Medicamentorum alia inutilia et inepta rejecit, alia valentiora com-

the new Light of Philosophy was arising, which (*Light*) was dispelling the clouds of the ancient Discipline.

nor hath this our Age declined from the Undertakings of former (*Ages*), but it hath *more accurately* pointed out the Symptoms of some Diseases, and hath discovered Remedies *better* adapted to other (*Diseases*); *also* it hath rejected some useless *and* inert

probavit; universa *etiam*
aut scrutata est *diligen-*
tiùs, aut *quomodo peritiùs*
componantur, edocuit,

Pharmacopœiam nostram In-
cudi reddere *iterum* sta-
tuimus,

hunc Laborem nobis impo-
suit culta *indies et* amplifi-
cata Naturæ Scientia,

cum duæ finitimæ* huic nos-
træ (*Arti*) Artes, Chemica
(*Ars*) et Botanica (*Ars*)
hæc (*Ars*) omnes omnium
Regionum Herbus explo-
raverit, illa (*Ars*) integram
suam Disciplinam commu-
taverit, et Linguam *penitùs*
novam loqui didicerit,

sed ea est Artis conditio, *ut*
emendari *quidem* possit,
absoluta reddi *non* possit,

quædam (*Negotia*) *vero ob-*
nixiùs excusanda sunt quæ
videantur *aut* plus *quàm*
satis est ab Usu populari,
ut ANTHEMIS, *aut* horri-
dum *quid* ac barbarum so-
nare *ut* POTASSA,

Medicines, it hath ap-
proved others more effica-
cious; *also*, it hath either
more diligently examined
the whole, or taught in
what way they may *more*
skilfully be compounded.

(*literally*,) we have again de-
termined to put back our
Pharmacopœia to the An-
vil; *that is*, we have again
determined to revise our
Pharmacopœia.

the Science of Nature *daily*
cultivated *and* enlarged
hath imposed this Labour
upon us.

as the two Arts bordering
upon this our *Art*, the
Chemical (*Art*) and the
Botanical (*Art*); this (*Art*,
viz. Botany) hath explored
all Herbs of all Regions;
that (*Art*, viz. Chemistry)
hath changed its entire
Discipline, *and* hath learnt
to speak a language *entire-*
ly new.

but this is the condition of
the Art, *that* it may *indeed*
be amended, it cannot be
rendered perfect.

but some (*Things*) are *more*
earnestly to be apologized
for, which may seem to de-
part *more than* is *sufficient*
from popular Use, as AN-
THEMIS; or to sound hor-
rid *as well* as barbarous,
as POTASSA.

* *Finitimæ* governs the Dative.

quò potuimus Nomina Animalium, Herbarum, Lapidumve ea retinere quæ (Nomina) Rebus omninò diversis Scriptores in eo Genere principes imposuerant?

ea (Mutatio) cum ab omnibus dudum efflagitata fuerit, ne Studio Novitatis fieri existimetur, non est cur timeamus,

how could we retain those Names of Animals, of Herbs, or of Stones, which the principal Writers in that Branch had imposed upon things altogether different?

since that (Change) has been so long desired by all, there is no (Reason) why we should fear lest it should be thought to be made from the desire of Novelty.

EXERCISE.

Illa (Scientia) enim ità purgata et illustrata est, ità undequaque stabilita. . quæ (Pars) ad Medicinam spectat. . Antecessores nostri plurimum sanè controlerunt. . Cum nos igitur ad hoc Opus recognoscendum Animum primum intendimus, multa (Negotia) invenimus quæ, cum perfectiore nostræ Artis Disciplinâ, malè congruebant, plura (Negotia) quibus abhorrebat erudita illa Rerum appellandarum Norma, quam (Normam) intereà Physici excogitaverant. . nonnulla (Negotia) etiam quæ addi postulabat ipsius Operis Ordo et Concinnitas.

Non ulteriùs igitur Spatium esse Moræ videtur Nomina Medicamentis dare, quantum fieri potuit, legitima, et Naturæ cujusque congruentia, statuimus.

Quin Medicamentorum omnium Vires et Naturam cum summâ Diligentia perpendamus, ut si fuerint, quæ vel obsoleta vel supervacua judicemus, Loco moveamus. . ut quid incongruum esset, quid consentaneum, quænam inter se pugnancia, quænam in Compositione aptissimè conso-cianda, Medicorum Oculis palàm tandem *ostenderet. . sic

* Ostenderet, dare, assignare, and apponere, govern a Dative and an Accusative.

tamen, ut provideremus ne Titulorum Amplificatio Medicos impediât . . si pluribus igitur Vocabulis opus fuerit ut Rei cujuspîam Compositionem manifestè in appellando designemus, ei simpliciùs etsi minus eruditum Cognomen apponere maluimus.

ADDITIONAL RULE.

The Infinitive Mood has an Accusative before it.

non ideo tamen nos fefellit multum Molestiæ, multum etiam Periculi provenire, it hath *not so however* escaped us, that much Inconvenience, much Danger, *also* arises.

sed Nobis persuasum erat ea (Negotia) tandem et stabilia maximè et utilia fore, *but* we were persuaded that those (*Things*) would be chiefly established and useful.

quod superest, eam Nos in hoc Opere perficiendo Rationem adhibuisse speramus quæ (Ratio) Rei tractandæ sit accommodatissima, as to what remains, we hope that in perfecting this Work we have applied that Method which is best adapted for treating the subject.

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

THE WORDS MOST FREQUENTLY OCCURRING
IN PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

RULES FOR DECLENSIONS AND GENDERS.

FIRST DECLENSION.

All Nouns of this Declension end in *a*, and are *Feminine*, except *clyisma*, *enĕma*, *gargarisma*, and *symptoma*, which are of the *third Declension* and *Neuter Gender*.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns in *us* are of this Declension, and of the *Masculine Gender*, except *alvus*, which is *Feminine*; and also except the Nouns ending in *us*, of the *third and fourth Declensions*.

Culter and *seliber* are *Masculine*, like *liber*.

All Nouns in *um* are *Neuter*.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns ending in *or*, Gen. *ōris*, are *Masculine*.

—	<i>es & is</i> , Gen. <i>is</i> ,	} are <i>Feminine</i> ,
—	<i>do</i> , Gen. <i>dīnis</i> ,	
—	<i>as</i> , Gen. <i>ātis</i> ,	
—	<i>io</i> , Gen. <i>iōnis</i> ,	
—	<i>en</i> , Gen. <i>īnis</i> , are <i>Neuter</i> .	

The Nouns which vary are the following :

Masculine.	Gen.	Feminine.	Gen.	Neuter.	Gen.
Ap-ex	īcis	Coxend-ix	īcis	Cr-us	ūris
Poll-ex	īcis	Pyx-is	īdis	J-us	ūris
Pul-mo	ōnis	Cusp-is	īdis	Th-us	ūris
Siph-on	ōnis	Sind-on	ōnis	Gutt-ur	ūris
Sangu-is	īnis	Prurīg-o	īnis	Eb-ur	ōris
P-es	ēdis	Cartilāg-o	īnis	Fem-ur	ōris
Thor-ax	ācis	Juglan-s	dis	Jec-ur	ōris
R-en	ēnis	N-ox	octis	Temp-us	ōris
M-os	ōris	N-ux	ūcis	Frig-us	ōris
Den-s	tis	Pul-s	tis	Pect-us	ōris
Mon-s	tis	Fau-x	cis	Exempl-ar	āris
Pan-is	is	Fron-s	tis	Cochle-are	āris
Vent-er	ris			Hep-ar	ātis
Vesp-er	ēris			Clysm-a	ātis
				Enem-a	ātis
				Gargarism-a	ātis
				Symptom-a	ātis
				Erysipel-as	ātis
				Cap-ut	ītis
				Lat-us	ēris
				Ulc-us	ēris
				Vuln-us	ēris
				Co-r	dis
				F-el	ellis
				L-ac	actis
				O-s	ssis

The following are the Nouns of the FOURTH DECLENSION, viz.

Aggressus, artus, cubitus, cursus, decubitus, effectus, flatus, fluxus, fatus, genu, gustus, haustus, ictus, impetus, insultus, linctus, manus, meatus, nisus, pastus, potus, pruritus, pulsus, saltus, singultus, sinus, tactus, and vomitus. They are all *Masculine*, except manus, which is *Feminine*, and genu, which is *Neuter*.

Facies, mollities, *and* temperities, are of the FIFTH DECLENSION and *Feminine*.

ADJECTIVES and PARTICIPLES in *us* are declined like *albus*; in *er* like *niger*. *Adjectives* in *is* like *mitis*. *Adjectives* and *Participles* of one termination like *capax*; immem-or, Gen. ōris; ter-es, Gen. itis.

A, āā, or ana, of each ingredient

Abdōmen, the belly

Abra-do, ěre, si, sum, to shave off

Absens, *part.* absent

Acere-sco, scěre, vi, tum, to increase

Acedo,

Acerbitas, } sourness

Aciditas, }

Acor,

Acousticus, *adj.* for the ear

Adjācens, *part.* adjacent

Admodum, *adv.* much

Adstrictus, *part.* bound

Adstans, or Astans, *part.* being present

Ad-sum, esse, fui, to be present

Æger, a patient—*ægra*, a female patient

Ægritūdo, a disease.

Ægrotans, or Ægrōtus, *adj.* sick

Affectus, *part.* affected

Affrīco, āre, to rub

Aggrediens, *part.* advancing

Aggressus, an attack

Ala, the armpit

Aliquot, *adj. pl. indecl.* some

Aluta, leather

Alvus, the bowels, the belly

Antea, *adv.* before

Anus, the extremity of the rectum

Apertura, an opening

Apex, the top or point of any thing

Apoplecticus, *adj.* apoplectic

Applico, āre, to apply

Appropinquans, *part.* approaching

Apyrexia, the intermission of a fever

Arese-o, ěre, to harden

Arteria, an artery

Arthriticus, *adj.* gouty

Articūlus, } a joint

Artus, }

Asinus, an ass

Asper-go, ěre, si, sum, to besprinkle

Assumptio, a taking

Assur-go, ěre, rexi, to rise up

Attra-ho, hěre, xi, ctum, to draw

Aurora, the morning

Avellāna, a filbert nut

Avenaceus, *adj.* of oats

Auris, the ear

Aura, a breath

Bib-o, ěre, i, ĭtum, to drink

Bihōrium, two hours

Bolus, a mass

Bos, bōvis, *c. g.* an ox

Bovīnus, *adj.* of an ox

Brāchium, the arm

Bullio, ĭre, to boil

Būtyrum, butter

Calāmus, a quill or pipe

Calculus, a little pebble

Camelīnus, *adj.* of a camel

Capio, capěre, cēpi, captum, to take

Capillus, hair

Capillitium, a bush of hair

Caput, the head

Cartilago, a cartilage

Caseārius, *adj.* pertaining to cheese

Castānea, a chesnut

Catharsis, a purging

Catharticus, *adj.* cathartic

Cavum, a hollow

Celebro, āre, to celebrate or perform

Cibus, food

Ciendus, *part.* to be excited

Circumcirca, *adv.* round about

Circumd-o, āre, ědi, ātum, to surround

Circumvenio, ĭre, to encompass or surround

Clavis, a corn or any callous flesh

Clysmā, a glyster

Coagulum, coagulum

Cochleāre, a spoonful

Cochleātim, spoonful by spoonful

Cœna, a supper

Coerc-eo, ěre, ni, ĭtum, to restrain

Colatūra, a straining

Collum, the neck

Coll-uo, uěre, ui, ūtum, to wash

Collutōrium, a gargle

Collyrium, a collyrium

Commodē, *adv.* conveniently

Compesc-o, ěre, ni, to moderate

Conciliandus, *part.* to be conciliated

Concussus, *part.* shaken

Conqui-esco, escěre, ēvi, ētum, to be at rest

Conscendens, *part.* embarking, or going on ship board

Consper-go, gěre, si, sum, to besprinkle

Consumptio, a consumption

Consūtus, *part.* sewed

Cont-ingo, ingěre, ĭgi, actum, to affect

Continuo, āre, to continue

Contra-ho, hěre, xi, ctum, to bind or make costive

Contnsio, a crushing

Conval-esco, escěre, ui, to be convalescent

Conveniēns, *part.* convenient

Convulsio, a convulsion

Cor, the heart

Coxa, } the hip	Desisto, desistēre, destīti, to desist
Coxendix, }	Detersus, <i>part.</i> cleansed
Cras, <i>adv.</i> to-morrow	Detīneo, ēre, to detain
Crastīnus, <i>adj.</i> of to-morrow	Detonsus, <i>part.</i> shaven
Creber, <i>adj.</i> frequent	Detra-ho, hēre, xi, ctum, to draw away
Cruentus, <i>adj.</i> bloody	Detractio, a drawing away
Cruor, blood	Devoro, āre, to swallow
Crus, the leg	Dexter, <i>adj.</i> right
Cubit-us, i, the elbow or fore arm	Diaphoresis, perspiration
Cubit-us, ūs, a bed	Diarrhœa, a purging
Cucurbītŭla, a cupping glass	Dictus, <i>part.</i> spoken of
Culter, a knife	Difficultas, a difficulty
Curo, āre, to dress, to take care of	Dilūcŭlò, at break of day
Cursus, the course of any thing, as of the night	Diminu-o, ere, i, tum, to diminish
Cuspis, the point	Dimoveo, ēre, to remove
Cutis, the skin	Directio, a direction
Cyāthus, a cup	Discrŭcio, āre, to vex
	Diurnus, <i>adj.</i> long continued
Deaurandus, <i>part.</i> to be gilt	Dolor, pain
Debilitas, weakness	Dolens, <i>part.</i> painful
Debitus, <i>part.</i> proper	Dormio, īre, to sleep
Decedens, <i>part.</i> departing	Dosis, a dose
Decubitus, lying down	Ductio, a drawing
Deditus, <i>part.</i> given up or appropriated	Alvi Ductio, a purge
Defectio, a defection, a swoon	Dulcēdo, sweetness
Deficiens, <i>part.</i> deficient	Duoden-i, æ, a, <i>adj.</i> twelve
Deglutiendus, <i>part.</i> to be swallowed	Durans, <i>part.</i> continuing
Deinceps, <i>adv.</i> so on, successively	Dyspnœa, difficulty of breathing
Dejectio, a stool or motion	Ebib-o, ěre, i, ĭtum, to drink up
Deligātio, a bandage	Ebur, ivory
Delin-go, ġere, xi, to lick up	Eburneus, <i>adj.</i> of ivory
Delīquium, a loss.	Edu-co, cĕre, xi, ctum, to draw out
Dens, a tooth	Effectus, an effect
Denudātus, <i>part.</i> denuded	Effervescentia, effervescence
Denuo, <i>adv.</i> again	

Effervesco , ěre, to effervesce	Exulcerātus , <i>part.</i> made sore, ulcerated
Elātus , <i>part.</i> raised or elevated	
Electricus , <i>adj.</i> electrical	Faba , a bean
Electuārium , an electuary	Facies , a face
Elic-io , ěre, ni, ĭtum, to draw out or elicit	Faux , the fauces
Emeticus , <i>adj.</i> emetic	Febris , fever
Em-itto , ittěre, isi, issum, to let out	Fel , gall
Emulsio , an emulsion	Femur , a thigh
Enema , a glyster	Fervidus , <i>adj.</i> fervid
Epidermis , the cuticle	Firmo , āre, to fasten, to strengthen
Epispasticus , <i>adj.</i> blistering	Fistula , a pipe
Equinus , <i>adj.</i> of a horse	Fistula armāta , a glyster pipe and bladder
Equitatio , horse exercise	Flatus , wind
Erysipelas , the rose or St. Anthony's Fire	Flu-o , ěre, i, ĭtum, to flow
Evan-esco , escěre, ni, to disappear	Fluxus , a flowing
Evom-o , ěre, ni, ĭtum, to vomit up	Focus , the fire
Exactus , <i>adj.</i> exact	Fontāna , a fountain
Excu-tio , těre, ssi, ssum, to shake out	Fonticŭlus , an issue
Excoriātus , <i>part.</i> excoriated	Formŭla , a prescription
Exemplar , a pattern	Forsan , <i>adv.</i> perhaps
Exhibeo , ěre, to give	Fotus , a fomentation
Ex-ĭgo , igěre, ěgi, actum, to require	Fo-veo , věre, vi, tum, to foment
Exonĕro , āre, to unload	Fric-o , āre, ni, tum, to rub
Exploro , āre, to explore	Frigus , cold
Expuitio , a spitting	Frons , the forehead
Expu-o , ěre, i, tum, to spit out	Fumigatio , fumigation
Extēplò , <i>adv.</i> soon	Gargārisma , a gargle
Exten-do , děre, di, sum, to extend or spread	Gelatina , jelly
Extra-ho , hěre, xi, ctum, to extract	Gelo , āre, to congeal
Exu-go , gěre, xi, ctum, to drink up	Generalis , <i>adj.</i> general
	Genu , the knee
	Gesto , āre, to bear, to carry
	Gingĭva , the gum
	Globŭlus , a little ball
	Gossĭpium , cotton
	Gratus , <i>adj.</i> pleasant
	Gula , the neck

Austus, the sense of taste
Guttātim, *adv.* drop by drop
Guttur, the throat

Haud, *adv.* not
Hau-rio, rīre, si, stum, to drink
Haustus, a draught
Haustūlus, a little draught
Hepar, the liver
Heri, *adv.* yesterday
Hesternus, *adj.* of yesterday
Hirūdo, a leech
Horror, a shivering
Hypōchondrium, that part of
the belly on each side of
the *scrobiculus cordis*

Ictus, a stroke or shock
Ill-īno, inēre, īni, itum, to
anoint
Illīco, *adv.* immediately
Imbūtus, *part.* imbued
Immēmōr, *adj.* unmindful
Immōtus, *part.* unmoved
Impētus, an attack
Inclusus, *part.* shut up, in-
closed
Increb-resco, rescēre, ui, to
increase
Ind-o, ěre, ědi, itum, to put in
Infesto, āre, to infest
Inflo, āre, to blow upon
Infra, *prep.* beneath
Infrīc-o, āre, ui, tum, to rub in
Ingē-ro, rēre, ssi, stum, to
pour upon
Ingrāvesco, ěre, to become
worse
Ingrediens, *part.* approaching
Ingressuru-, *part.* about to
enter
Inhālo, āre, to inhale

Initium, a beginning
Inquietūdo, restlessness
Instar, as big as, like
Insufflo, āre, to snuff up
Insulsus, *adj.* without salt
Insultus, a fit
Integer, *adj.* entire, good
Intensus, *part.* intense
Interdictus, *part.* forbidden
Intermēdius, *adj.* intermediate
Intermi-tto, tīere, si, ssum,
to cease
Internus, *adj.* internal
Intestinum, an intestine
Invadens, *part.* coming in
Invicem, *adv.* one after ano-
ther
Inun-go, gēre, xi, ctum, to
rub in, to anoint
Irrorātus, *part.* moistened
Ischium, the *ischium*, near
the hip
Itēro, āre, to repeat

Jacobus, James; as, Pulvis
Jacobi, James's powder
Jamjam, *adv.* already
Jampridem, *adv.* some time
since
Jecur, the liver
Jejūnus, *adj.* fasting
Jentācūlum, breakfast
Juglans, a walnut
Jugularis, *adj.* jugular
Jugūlum, the throat or neck
Jus, broth
Juscūlum, broth
Justus, *adj.* just
Juvat, *imp.* it does good

Lac, milk
Lactans, *part.* suckling

- Lævus**, *adj.* left
Lamb-o, *ěre*, *i*, *itum*, to lick
Lana, flannel
Laneus, *adj.* woollen
Languesco, *ěre*, to faint
Languor, faintness
Lanŭla, a small piece of flannel
Largus, *adj.* large
Latus, the side
Laxātus, *part.* loosened, released
Lectus, a bed
Libĭtum, one's will, *ad libitum*, at his pleasure
Ligāmen, a string
Linctus, a Linctus
Li-nquo, *nquěre*, *qui*, *ctum*, to leave
Localis, *adj.* local
Lumbus, the loin

Mad-eo, *ěre*, *ui*, to be wet
Madesco, *ěre*, to moisten
Magnitŭdo, size
Malleŏlus, the ankle
Malum, a pain
Mamella, a breast
Mandŭco, *āre*, to eat
Maně, *adv.* in the morning
Manĭfesto, plainly
Manus, a hand
Masticatorium, a masticatory
Matutĭnus, *adj.* in the morning
Meātus, a passage
Mediŏcris, *adj.* middle-sized
Medietas, half
Medius, *adj.* middle
Mica, crumb of bread
Minuens, *part.* diminishing
Minŭtum, a minute

Mitesco, *ěre*, to be appeased
Mitto, *mittěre*, *mĭsi*, *missum*, to send, or take away
Modĭcus, *adj.* moderate
Moles, a mass
Molestus, *adj.* troublesome
Mollities, softness
Mons, a mountain
Mous pedis, the instep
Morsus, *part.* bitten
Mos, a manner

Naris, the nostril
Narthĕcium, a gallipot
Nates, *ĭum*, *f.* the buttocks
Natus, *part.* created
Nausea, sickness
Navigatio, a sailing
Navis, a ship
Nequaquam, *adv.* by no means
Neutĭquam, *adv.* not in the least
Nisus, an attempt
Nocturnus, *adj.* nightly
Nodulus, a little knot
Nox, night
Nucha, the nape of the neck
Nummus, money
Nuperrimě, *adv.* last
Nux, a nut
Nux moschata, a nutmeg
Nycthemerum, denotes the space of twenty-four hours

Obl-ĭno, *iněre*, *ěvi*, *ĭtum*, to anoint
Obru-o, *ěre*, *i*, *tum*, to cover over
Obstans, *part.* hindering
Olim, *adv.* formerly
Olŭla, a little pot

Opis, ope, by the assistance of	Permitto, ěre, permīsi, permissum, to permit
Oppr-īmo, iměre, essi, essum, to press down	Perpētus, <i>adj.</i> constant
Ordinarius, <i>adj.</i> common	Pers-to, āre, } tīti, to
Os, a bone	Pers-isto, istěre, } persist
Ovillus, of or belonging to sheep	Pertu-ndo, nděre, di, sum, to break through
	Pervīgīlium, a watching
	Pes, a foot
Pallesco, ěre, to grow pale	Phiāla, a phial
Palpebra, an eyelid	Plenus, <i>adj.</i> full
Pannīcūlus, a litile bit of rag	Plerique, pleræque, pleraque, <i>adj.</i> most
Panis, bread	Pluma, a soft feather
Pannus, a rag	Plumbens, made of lead
Papilla, a nipple	Pluviālis, of rain
Parācentesis, tapping	Pocūlum, a cup
Paroxysmus, a paroxysm	Pollex, the thumb
Partitio, a division	Pomēridiē, <i>adv.</i> { in the af-
Partītus, divided	Pomēridiānus, <i>adj.</i> { ternoon
Parum, } <i>adv.</i> little	Porro, <i>adv.</i> moreover
Parumper, }	Postūlo, āre, to require
Pasta, paste	Potus, drink
Pastus, a feeding or repast	Præca-veo, vĕre, vi, utum, to beware
Paucul-i, æ, a, <i>adj.</i> very few	Præsertim, <i>adv.</i> especially
Paucus, <i>adj.</i> few	Prandium, dinner
Pauxillum, a little	Prætermi-tto, ttěre, si, ssum, to omit
Pectus, the breast	Pro re natā, occasionally
Pedilūvium, a footbath	Prior, <i>adj.</i> former
Pedētentim, <i>adv.</i> by degrees	Probe, <i>adv.</i> well
Penīcillus, a pencil	Promptu, in readiness
Peractus, <i>part.</i> completed	Promo-veo, vĕre, vi, tum, to promote
Perdomītus, <i>part.</i> subdued	Pronus, <i>adv.</i> having the face downward
Perendiē, <i>adv.</i> } the day	Prop-ello, ellěre, ůli, ulsum, to propel
Perendīnus, <i>adj.</i> } after to-morrow	Propīno, āre, to drink
Perfrīc-o, āre, ni, to rub	Prorīto, āre, to incite
Perfu-ndo, nděre, di, sum, to pour over	Pro-sum, desse, fui, to do good
Per-go, gĕre, rexi, rectum, to proceed, to continue	
Perman-eo, ěre, si, to remain	
Permisceo, ěre, to mix	

Protra-ho, hēre, xi, ctum, to protract	Ren, the kidney
Provoco, āre, to excite	Renovo, āre, to renew
Prurīgo, } an itching	Repēt-o, ěre, īvi, or ii, ĭtum, to repeat
Prurītus } an itching	Repletus, <i>part.</i> filled
Psōra, the itch	Respīro, āre, to breathe
Ptyalismus, salivation	Respon-deo, dēre, di, sum, to act suitably
Pugillus, a small handful	Rīvus, a stream
Pulmentum, gruel	Rubus idæus, raspberry
Pulmo, the lungs	
Puls, gruel	
Pulsus, a pulse	Sacculus, a little bag
Putamen, the shell of a nut	Salinus, <i>adj.</i> saline
Purgatio, a purging	Saltem, <i>adv.</i> at least
Purgo, āre, to purge	Saltus, a leap
Purulentus, <i>adj.</i> purulent	Sanguis, blood
Pustūla, a pustule	Sanguisūga, a leech
Pyxis, a pill or lozenge box	Scapula, the shoulder blade
	Scarificātio, a scarifying
Quadruplicatō, <i>adv.</i> four times so much	Scilicet, <i>adv.</i> namely
Quantitas, quantity	Scintilla, a spark
Queo, quīvi, quītum, <i>defect</i> , I may or can	Scrobicūlus, a pit or furrow
Qui-esco, escēre, ēvi, ētum, to be quiet	Scrobicūlus cordis, the pit of the stomach
Quinquies, five times	Scutum, a defence
	Sedes, a stool
Rarius, <i>adv.</i> seldom	Sedo, āre, to mitigate
Rasūra, a shaving	Seliber, half a pound
Raucedo, a hoarseness	Semel, <i>adv.</i> once
Recidīvus, <i>adj.</i> relapsing	Semicorōna, half a crown
Redactus, <i>part.</i> reduced	Seorsim, separately, apart
Red-eo, ĭre, īvi, ĭtum, to re- turn	Septimāna, a week
Redintēgro, āre, to renew	Sero, ěre, sevi, sātum, to plant or make
Red-īgo, igēre, ēgi, actum, to reduce	Serum, whey
Regīmen, a regimen	Setaceum, a seton
Relinquendus, <i>part.</i> to be left	Sexden-i, æ, a, <i>adj.</i> sixteen
Remi-tto, tiēre, si, ssum, to remit	Sicut, <i>adv.</i> as
	Signatūra, a label
	Signo, āre, to mark
	Sindon, very fine linen
	Singultus, hiccup

Sinister, <i>adj.</i> left	Suff-icio, icere, eci, ectum, to be sufficient
Sinus, a sinus or secret place	Snillus, <i>adj.</i> belonging to swine
Siphon, a syringe	Sum-o, ere, psi, ptum, to take
Sitis, thirst	Superbi-bo, bere, bi, tum, to drink often
Solitus, <i>part.</i> accustomed	Supercilium, an eyebrow
Solus, alone	Superior, <i>adj.</i> superior
Sol-vo, vere, vi, utum, to dis- solve	Supervenio, ire, to come upon
Somnus, sleep	Supinatus, <i>adj.</i> placed up- wards
Soporosus, <i>adj.</i> soporific	Suppositorium, a suppository
Sor-beo, bere, psi, ptum, to drink	Suppr-imo, imere, essi, es- sum, to suppress
Spasmus, a spasm	Suprapo-no, nere, sui, situm, to set or put before
Spar-go, gere, si, sum, to sprinkle	Sura, the calf of the leg
Spina, the spine	Symptoma, a symptom
Spissus, <i>part.</i> thick	Syncope, fainting
Spissitudo, thickness	
Spongiola, a little sponge	Tabella, a lozenge
Sternutamentum, a sneezing	Tactus, the touch
Stillo, are, to drop	Talis, <i>adj.</i> such
Sto, stare, steti, statum, to stand	Talus, the ankle
Stomachus, the stomach	Tam, <i>adv.</i> so
Stranguria, pain in making water	Tamdiu, <i>adv.</i> so long
Strictus, <i>part.</i> narrow	Tango, tangere, tetigi, tac- tum, to touch
Strigilis, a brush	Tantillus, <i>adj.</i> very little
Stupa, tow	Tantum, <i>adv.</i> only
Stupeus, <i>adj.</i> of tow	Tempus, the time
Sua-deo, dere, si, sum, to urge	Tempora, the temples
Sub-igo, igere, egi, actum, to restrain or overcome	Temporalis, <i>adj.</i> temporal
Subitus, <i>adj.</i> sudden	Temperities, degree of heat
Substitu-o, ere, i, tum, to sub- stitute	Tenacitas, tenacity
Subtepidus, <i>adj.</i> lukewarm	Tenesmus, a desire of going to stool without effect
Sudor, sweat	Tentatus, <i>part.</i> afflicted
Sudatio, sweating	Tepefactus, <i>part.</i> made warm
Sudorificus, <i>adj.</i> sudorific	Teres, <i>adj.</i> round, the round worm
Suffio, ire, to fumigate	

Tergum, the back	Urinarius, <i>adj.</i> urinary
Ternus, <i>adj.</i> three	Usquedum, <i>adv.</i> until
Testaceus, <i>adj.</i> made of shell	Usurpo, <i>äre</i> , to use often
Testor, <i>äri</i> , <i>atus</i> , <i>dep.</i> to prove	Uterus, the uterus
Thea, tea	Utrinque, <i>adv.</i> on both sides
Thorax, the chest	
Thus, frankincense	Vacillo, <i>äre</i> , to loosen
Thyroides, <i>adj.</i> thyroid	Vaccinus, <i>adj.</i> of a cow
Tormen, a griping	Vacuus, <i>adj.</i> empty
Torqueo, <i>torquere</i> , <i>torsi</i> , tortum <i>and</i> tostum, to twist, to turn about	Valde, <i>adv.</i> very
Tondeo, <i>tondere</i> , <i>totondi</i> , tonsum, to shave	Val-eo, <i>äre</i> , <i>ui</i> , <i>itum</i> , to avail
Torrefactus, <i>part.</i> toasted	Vehiculum, a vehicle
Tostus, <i>part.</i> roasted	Vena, a vein
Traj-icio, <i>icere</i> , <i>eci</i> , <i>ectum</i> , to pass <i>or</i> run through	Venæsectio, bleeding
Tritunatio, a rubbing	Venenum, poison
Tröchiscus, a lozenge	Venter, the belly
Tubulus, a little pipe	Ventriculus, the stomach
Tumor, a swelling	Vesicatio, a vesication
Turunda, a pellet <i>or</i> tent	Vesicatorium, a blister
Tussis, a cough	Vesper, the evening
	Vespertinus, <i>adj.</i> of the eve- ning
Ulcus, a sore <i>or</i> ulcer	Vexo, <i>äre</i> , to trouble
Umbilicus, the navel	Vices, <i>pl. f.</i> turns, times
Unciatim, <i>adv.</i> ounce by ounce	Vigilia, watchfulness
Urethra, the urethra	Vitulinus, <i>adj.</i> of a calf
Urgeo, <i>äre</i> , <i>ursi</i> , <i>ursum</i> , to urge	Vomitio, vomiting
	Vomitus, a vomiting
	Vomitorium, a vomit
	Vulnus, a wound.

FINIS.



